PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No 54,820.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK; RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
11th Sept.	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA *	1050
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA *	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOULTAN ...	9687
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th "	MALWA	10883	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9570
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 26th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
9th April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
16th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
30th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 578 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES)
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Glasgow	5457	Sep. 4	Sep. 14
C City of Calcutta	7512	Sep. 15	„ 26
A City of Vienna	4672	Nov. 2	...
C City of Athens	5594	„ 2	Nov. 16
C City of London	9000	„ 7	„ 19
A Trafford Hall	5321	„ 19	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	„ 22	„ 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	„ 16
A City of Agra	4808	„ 18	„ 30
B City of Madras	4684	Jan. 9,1910	...
C City of Manchester	5924	„ 14	Jan. 29 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi.....	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess
	Single Return Rs. Rs.	Single Return Rs. Rs.	Single Return Rs. Rs.
To Suez.....	413 627	319 462	347 517
„ Port said.....	446 677	362 512	380 527
„ Marseilles, Genoa or Naples.....	578 935	429 649	495 770
„ Liverpool	662 990	462 704	517 792
„ London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples.....	653 *1135	489 809	570 *920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*10th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5854	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5 57	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	10th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(„ Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus Two Volumes. By Grafton Geary, Rs 12, Apply by V. P. P. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMBA.....	1,695	Thur. 9th Sept.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA ... m.	2,171	Fri. 10th Sept.	6a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 13th Sept.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
WAROONGA..	2,513	Mon. 13th Sept.	noon	V.M. & D.**

* Porebandar, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 13th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMBA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 9th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about 11th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

6th September, 1909.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Combin	30th Sept. 1909
DUMBRA	5,685	Rebufat	28th Oct. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen ..	10th Sept, 1909,
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,378	Barillon ..	8th Oct. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT. CONTRACT WITH

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
APRICA	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,781	M. Dabcevich	16th „ 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,099	A. de Petris	16th „ 1909

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergullan..	6 000 ..	24th Sept. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th „
AFRICA	4720	....	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th „
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
AFRICA	4720	....	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th „
KORNER	5423	A. Forosti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND.	6045	E. Nitsche.	29th January
PRESIA	5895	F. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS.....	6000	B. Bednarz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarnbocchia ..	28th April
AUSTRIA.....	7288	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice .....Rs. 385 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 577-8 „ 750 *
Single Class to London ..... „ 480 „ 635 *
Single Class to London and back ..... „ 767-8 „ 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675
Single Class to London ..... „ 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... „ 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† SOMALI	2,600	Greive	16th Sept.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE, COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES.
Agent
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 11th August, 1909.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 15 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STEEET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Galle,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GARLICK & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

LARGE STOCKS OF

CAST AND WROT IRON PIPES,
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS AND FITTINGS,
SHANKS' BATHS, CLOSETS, SINKS, &c.,
PAINTS, X. P. M., STEEL and MANILLA ROPE,
STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-F LING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD.; Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MONCINI BROTHERS

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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PHOTOGRAPHIC, DRAWING AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS
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ALL KINDS
Are supplied at very moderate rates
BY THE
PHOTO STORES CO., LTD.
(CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.)
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OF "JONGLA PLATES AND PAPERS."
FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
ADDRESS:—
KALBADEVI ROAD, near Jambulvadi, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "PISOKO."

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "CALEDONIA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "QUILOA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on 7th instant and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to Survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

7th September, 1909.

S. S. "RYDAL HALL,"
ARRIVED ON 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 6th September, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will BE CLOSED on SATURDAY, and MONDAY the 11th and 13th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th September, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALES of 2,400 Tons of MYSORE SANDALWOOD, 1909, will be held as follows:—

Shimoga District—18th to 28th November. Kadur—20th November to 2nd December. Hassan—6th December. Bangalore—9th December, and Mysore—13th to 13th December.

2. Particulars of lots and quantities of each kind, will be published in October, 1909, in the "Mysore Gazette."

M. MUTTLANNAH,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1909, at 6-30 P.M.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALLA.

THE HOME will REOPEN on MONDAY, September 20th 1909.

For particulars apply to:—

THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
Convalescent Home,
Khandalla.

B. D. RICHARDS,
Ag. Honorary Secretary.

UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION, 1910.

AGRICULTURAL COURT.

THE PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS of this Court will be ready in a few days, and will be sent gratis and post free to enquirers.

A pamphlet describing the nature of the market for AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY in Northern India will also be ready very shortly, and will be sent GRATIS and POST FREE to manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery or their agents.

Application for copies of these publications should be made to

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,
Central Circle, Cawnpore.

CUTCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer, Cutch State Railway, at Bhuj up to 12 noon on the 1st October, 1909 for the SUPPLY of 1,000 (one thousand) tons of good SEEBPORE COAL.

Conditions of contract, forms of tender, specification, etc., will be supplied on application to the Manager and Engineer, Cutch State Railway, Bhuj, on enclosing Rs. 2 (two only), in Postal stamps with the application.

All tenders to be sealed, registered, marked on the outside "Cutch State Railway Tender for Coal" and accompanied with Rs. 500 (five hundred) only earnest money in Currency Notes which will be refunded if tender is not accepted.

The acceptance of tenders will rest with the Manager and Engineer, a Cutch State Railway, Bhuj.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders received without assignment of any reason.

The successful tenderer will be required to execute a bond in the prescribed form which will be supplied with the conditions of contract and to complete the work tendered for within the specified period as agreed upon by the contracting parties Cutch State Railway.

(Sd.) HARIRAM MADHAVJI, L.C.E.,
For Manager and Engineer,
Cutch State Railway.

Manager and Engineer's office,
Bhuj, the 1st September, 1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CREDITORS of the LAKHMIDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, are requested to attend at the office of the undersigned at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 8th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at a meeting of the Creditors of the Company, convened at the instance of Messrs. Velji Sunderji and others, Creditors to consider the steps to be taken on their behalf in the matter of the Petition for WINDING up of the above Company.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1909.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for Messrs.
Velji Sunderji and others.

NOTICE.

CREDITORS of the TRICUMDAS MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, are requested to attend at the office of the undersigned at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 8th Inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at a Meeting of the Creditors of the Company, convened at the instance of Messrs. Velji Sunderji and others Creditors to consider the steps to be taken on their behalf in the matter of the Petition for WINDING up of the above Company.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1909.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for Messrs. Velji Sunderji and others.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for letters of administration of the property and credits of KESARBAI SAJUBAI FATARPEKARIN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, without occupation, deceased.

DWARKABAI SADANAND FATARPEKARIN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Nakim, residing at Chunam Kiln Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of VIJLIBAI, a minor daughter of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 28th day of August, 1909.
MESSRS. WADIA GHANDY & COMPANY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AHMED SOOLEMAN, an oil merchant, late of Bombay, Cutchee Memon, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

ALLARAKHIA SOOLEMAN and JOOSUB SOOLEMAN, both of Bombay, Cutchee Memon, Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Nishanpada Road, without the Fort of Bombay, being the brothers of the abovenamed deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

WITNESS, SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 28th day of August, 1909.
MESSRS. SHROFF DINSHA AND DHARAMSI
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOOSA SOLEMAN, a widower, an oil merchant, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

ALLARAKHIA SOOLEMAN and JOOSUB SOOLEMAN, both of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Nishanpada Road, without the Fort of Bombay, being the brothers of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners,

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 28th day of August, 1909.
Messrs, SHROFF DINSHA & DHARAMSI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS
Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen
FULL DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER
PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. Lazarus & Co., Medical Hall, Benares.

In bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each; box and packing, 2 as

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalsa, Deccan.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 86/ care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ADVANCE of Rs. 15,000 REQUIRED on mortgage of stock of a good paying business in Bombay. Prepared to pay 9 per cent. interest per annum. Amount repayable within a reasonable period. For further particulars write to "TOBACONIST," care of this Paper.

BRIGHT AIRY ROOMS with Bathrooms available in good locality for Bachelors. Good table. Terms moderate. Apply to "HOUSEKEEPER," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Limited.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ENGLISH—PARSI and other Ladies unable to converse freely and correctly in English are invited to correspond with "English Lady Teacher," willing to give lessons on very reasonable terms.

EUROPEAN.—With Experience with animals desires EMPLOYMENT in a Native State in any capacity; can control native and understands farming. Willing to accept reasonable salary with free quarters. Respond to "FARMER," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 8ands from 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 4¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Doctmal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cane-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 86S, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By N. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LADY—Wiling to give LESSONS in English to Parsi ladies; anxious to converse in this language. For terms apply to "L. P." care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. H. H. Re, 1. Apply Box No. 404 reof "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MUSIC LESSONS given to children by an Experienced Pianist. Terms moderate, Apply to "Pianoforte," care of this Paper.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs LALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

PARTNER or FINANCIER WANTED, at once, with Rs. 10,000 for a profitable business. Fair return offered. Communicate terms early to "PROFIT," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re, 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SITUATION—WANTED by a European Gentleman who has had several years' experience in the Drapery trade; young, sober and active. Best references, willing to accept appointment as Manager or Senior Assistant with fair salary and commission. Can take up appointment at once. For further particulars please address, "DRAPER," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TYPEWRITING.—Undertaken by an Experienced Typist. Carbon copies carefully and legibly produced. Terms very moderate, on application to "COPYIST," care of this Paper.

WANTED:—

A CLERK with a knowledge of Bookkeeping and quick at figures. Salary Rs. 20 to 40, according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 9991, care of this Paper.

By a European, SITUATION as MANAGER of a shop. Young, healthy, sober and active. Eight years' experience at Home and in India. Also willing to attend stock-taking. Goal at Jessing show cases and advertising. Kindly reply stating salary offered to "P.G.," care of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY, a smart STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, in an English firm. Salary from Rs. 30 to 35 according to qualifications. Good prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this paper.

In September a good Commodious FLAT, on the Apollo Bunder or the Colaba Reclamation, containing 3 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, a W.C., besides separate sitting and diningrooms and fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Rent not to exceed Rs. 180 per mensem. Apply to HOUSEKEEPER," care of this Paper.

PUPILS for the Pianoforte; children preferred, Rs. 10 for two lessons a week; Rs 15 for two of a family, or in the same house. Apply to "Teacher," c/ the "Bombay Gazette".

SMALL FLAT.—Two Bedrooms with Bathrooms, Drawing and Dining Room combined, W. C., Kitchen and Godowa. Willing to give reasonable rent if fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and improved sanitary arrangements. Reply at once to "S. W.," care of This Paper.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS; with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

AMUSEMENTS.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the
"EASTERN STAR TENT,"
THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES,
A PUBLIC LECTURE,
ON
"ALCOHOL"
WILL BE DELIVERED BY
DR. C. R. MARRETT, M. B. & C. M.
AT
The G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL
ON
SATURDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, at 9 P.M. (S.T.)
FRANK ANDERSON, Esq., M. A., has kindly consented to take the chair.
ALL WELCOME.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER
THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TO BE HAD OF
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL and other leading Bars and Restaurants.
D. C. OOMKIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.
THE SOLE AGENT,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Important to Tailors, Merchants and Private Gentlemen.

Auction sale of pieces of superior black woollen venetians, coatings, suiting flannels, tweeds, whipcords, white serge, cricket flannels, etc., suitable for the occasion of the Parsee New Year Day.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th day of September at 2 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in "DADY HOUSE," Churchgate Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Totbill Sharp & Co., balance of a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods just received per s. s. "City of Madras," comprising:—

All wool fancy checked, Vienna, covert and worsted coatings, black and wooded blue super venetians, black and blue venetian and cork screw coatings, fancy suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, super real whipcords, black twill serge coatings, white twill serge fancy check and shephard trouserings, fancy Herring bone worsteds, white striped serge and cricket flannels, etc. of 3 to 10 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th September, 1909.

Metal Mart Dept:—

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

All sections from 4in. by 1¼in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA

of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

"TOWN KIT."

FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 22-8 complete
FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 15-8 Do.
FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 10-8 Do.
Latest
Fashion
Details

Experienced
Cutter
Employed.

Made to Order.

Apply for samples and self-measure-forms,
To
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.

There is nothing to break.

They are always Horizontal.

They are the acme of comfort and very strong.

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

CLARKE'S D. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T
THE NEW
12-14 H. P.
Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.

PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.

RELIABLE and easy to handle.

LIGHT on tyres.

ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power

F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,

P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,
7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR CARS FOR THE SEASON.

SECOND-HAND CARS FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

	Rs.
DE DION.—8 H. P. 3 seats...	1,150
Do. —9-10 H. P. 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H. P. 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H. P. 7 seats... ...	3,900
Do. —6 H. P. 3 seats	1,600
Do. —12-14 H. P. 5 seats... ...	2,600
ORLEANS.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats	3,100
Do. —15 H. P. 5 seats	3 400
HORBICK.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats	3,200
Do. —12-16 H. P. 5 seats	4,500
PANHARD.—15 H. P. 5 seats	3,400
De. DION.—9 H. P. 4 seats...	2,200
BIANCHI.—25-30 H. P. 5 seats	5,000

WANTED, Two small run about Cars of about 6 H. P.

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

New Horbick Cars from Rs. 5,300.

CARS BOUGHT, SOLD AND VALUED.

Full particulars on application to Mr. WHITE.
OF
S. R. PILLAI & Co.,
7-8 HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

OFFER THE FOLLOWING:—

	Rs.
2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	3,500
DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories	4,500

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

KARIM MOOLJI & Co.

Reputable
FURNITURE DEALERS.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
ON
SALE AND HIRE.
At Moderate Rates.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Bought up at good prices from Gentlemen going Home.
No. 36, Furniture Bazaar, Chukla, near Crawford Market.

KARIM MOOLJI & CO.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575 000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund.....	„ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARBAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Bajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	London	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lioyang	Arthur
Chefoo	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Makden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
AND
SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.

SHOWROOM:
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Rs. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

FOR SALE.

1 PRINTING MACHINE.

Size Quad Crown, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs, Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

1 PRINTING MACHINE, Size Quad Demy, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

These machines may be inspected at the Electric Printing Works of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—1. Half the amount must be deposited immediately the purchase is decided, and the balance before removal.

2. Removal of the machine by the purchaser must be

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[The Bombay market was closed on account of Krishna Jayanti yesterday.]

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in June 1909, and in the three months, April 1908 to June 1909, compared with the corresponding period of 1907 and 1908. Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1890).

	Month of June.		
British India	1907	1908	1909
Bombay	37500397	40242270	40653763
Madras	3093380	3295512	3533834
Bengal	3094023	3262906	3613825
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2844784	3127459	3457660
Punjab	1011786	1180118	983860
Central Provinces and Berar	3389633	3544942	2927292
Total	49833983	53693257	55136234
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sangli, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ujjain	2079846	2418682	3132577
Grand Total	51913829	56111939	58292811

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905-06, but coloured piece goods are included in the yardage for 1906-07 and 1907-08.

		Month of June.		
British India.		1907	1908	1909
Bombay	lbs.	12668220	12873368	18103866
	yds.	54016794	55225739	65354290
	doz.	44958	39773	37188
Madras	lbs.	606189	604195	642354
	yds.	2027041	2058916	1958990
	doz.	796	670	1527
Bengal	lbs.	111176	241080	370673
	yds.	471800	1245921	1866267
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	lbs.	249977	892819	142217
	yds.	2219883	3388347	2742814
	doz.	2424	1637	5522
Punjab	lbs.	38681	46464	31824
	yds.	190634	105854	65672
	doz.	210	63	37
Central Provinces and Berar	lbs.	594705	730181	835002
	yds.	2456759	2935748	3312488
	doz.	1843	286	212
Total	lbs.	14568388	15029983	14105287
	yds.	62192465	64898340	75494159
	doz.	50731	42421	44486
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan.	yds.	2366622	2258723	4058633
Grand Total	lbs.	15171480	15625300	19 96903
	yds.	64559088	67227073	79553142
	doz.	50731	42421	44486

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 31st Aug., 1909, as compared with the statement of 24th Aug. 1909:—

Liabilities.	Aug. 24. Rs.	a.	p.	Aug. 31. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,68,00,000	0	0	1,68,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,57,64,588	3	4	1,45,51,264	7	9
Other Deposits, &c	19,10,47,200	14	2	19,36,05,969	5	0
Bank Post Bills, &c	8,07,450	6	5	8,12,347	0	2
Sundries	11,85,527	1	7	12,45,036	13	2
Es	24,56,01,766	9	6	24,70,17,617	10	1
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments	2,77,16,960	0	0	2,78,11,384	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,63,16,692	1	7	3,60,35,538	10	9
Accounts of Credit on do	4,06,86,838	4	8	4,21,32,656	4	10
Bills discounted, &c	2,31,59,205	1	9	2,43,74,651	3	1
Balances with other Banks	33,05,237	4	1	34,42,868	9	5
Bullion	3,830	12	8	3,330	12	0
Dead Stock	20,34,205	14	0	20,36,486	8	5
Stamps	14,256	6	4	14,424	7	8
Sundries	2,67,018	4	9	2,68,580	1	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	14,03,07,833	2	3	14,24,51,818	9	6
Cash, &c., at Branches	10,52,96,933	7	3	10,45,66,299	0	7
	24,56,01,766	9	6	24,70,17,617	10	1

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	10,02,306	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	2,08,017	do.
Other Deposits	25,58,769	Increase.
Post Bills	4,897	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,13,433	Increase.
Loans	7,81,154	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	14,45,818	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	12,24,446	do.
Cash at Head Office	22,97,597	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	15,66,963	Increase.

Percentage 49·74.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th Sept. 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10	£16,200,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 4th Sept. 1909, by Council Bills*	£ 9,671,175
" " By Gold	£ nil
Balance to be remitted from 5th Sept. 1909, to 31st March, 1910	£ 6,528,825

* Of this sum £2,800,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

INDIAN MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 6.

The following are further gold mines return for the last month:—

Dharwar reefs.—1,350 tons one crushed yielded 383 ozs. gold retailings discharge gave an average assay value of 3 dwts 6 grs. There has been unavoidable delay with the erection of the new tailings plant owing to its manufacture having occupied more time than was anticipated; since then a further delay has occurred on the railways, but the delivery is now expected daily and as all preparations have been made for its erecting the plant should soon be in operation.

THE waitresses of Wivenhoe, Essex, have issued a printed manifesto in which they say they like their work, and enjoy privileges denied in other occupations, as a protest to the Rector of Wivenhoe, the Rev. Sinclair Carolin, who recently denounced their occupation as white slavery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTH.

SCHAUMBURG—September 5, at 4-2 Middleton St., Calcutta, the wife of Leonard Schaumburg, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NELSON—September 2, at Wellington, Nilgiris, the wife of Captain H. Nelson, 1st Border Regiment, of a daughter.

SITWELL—September 2, at Naralagunge, the wife of Sidney A. H. Sitwell, Bank of Bengal, of a son.

DEATH.

McMULLIN—August 27, at Tundla, after a long and painful illness, Susan, aged 72 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 49m.; High water, 5-3m. 4-44s.; Low water, 11-7m., 11-14s.

Cricket Matches: Presidency vs. Parsis (Poona). Harwood League Football: Government Telegraphs vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Oval.

Volkart United Press Company Ordinary General Meeting, 7, Marine Street, 4-45 p. m.

Maxim: "Don't keep so busy making money to afford pleasure that you have no time to devote to pleasure."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, September 8.—Cricket, Presidency-Parsee match, Poona. Football: Rovers Junior Tournament. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m. Harwood League Football: Rovers vs. Y. M. C. A. Bombay Medical Union Meeting, 6 p. m. B. E. S. Schools Concert, Byculla, 9-15 p.m. Sun rise, 6h. 25m.; Sun set, 6h. 48m.; High water, 6-32m., 6-8s.; Low water, 0-57s.

Thursday, September 9.—Bombay Corporation, 3 40 p.m. Golf, 4th "Forty-two" Competition. Sun rise, 6h. 24m.; Sun set, 6h. 47m.; High water, 8-11m., 7-45s.; Low water, 0-38m., 2-28s.

Friday, September 10.—Arrival of General O'Moore Creagh, new Commander-in-Chief, per mail steamer. Bombay City Police Quadrille Party, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rise 6h. 25m.; Sun set, 6h. 46m.; High water, 9-17m.; 8-59s. Low water, 1-56m., 32-7s.

Saturday, September 11.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ahmednagar, Gymkhana ground. Harwood League Football: Gloucesters vs. Commercial Gymkhana. The Independent Order of Rechabites: A public lecture on "Alcohol," the G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel, 9 p.m. (S. T.). Sun rise, 6h. 25m., 6h. 45m.; High water 10-1m., 9-53s.; Low water, 2-53m., 4-7s.

Sunday, September 12.—Sun rise, 6h. 26m.; Sun set, 6h. 45m.; High water, 10-31m., 10-25s.; Low water, 3-4m., 4-39s.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court today, Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 11 a. m. and gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend to-morrow, Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 11-30 a. m. instead of on Tuesday.

PRINCIPAL OF BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Mr. Pallonji Dorabji Pavri, B. A., Principal of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce, Bombay, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Economic Society of London. Among its other Fellows are great politicians and men of light and leading in England, the King-Emperor being the patron of the Society.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel H. S. Hoyelgrove and the Officers the Band of the 109th Infantry under the direction of Mr. Fonseca will play the following selection of music today commencing at 6-15 p. m.

March .....Entry of the Gladiators.J. Fucik
Selection ...Veroniques .....Messager
Valse .....La Lettre de Manon ...E. Gillet
Piccolo Solo...Barbadienne .....Barwood
Selection.....The Arcadians .....Monckton
Intermezzo...Cleopatra Finnegan ...Moret

BHATTIA WIDOW REMARRIAGE IN BOMBAY.—A Bhattia widow re-marriage was celebrated in Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas' "Re-marriage Hall," Girgaum, on Sunday afternoon last. The lady who re-married was Bai Manekbai, daughter of Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, a well-known Bhattia reformer and public-spirited citizen. Her first marriage took place when she was twelve years of age, with Mr. Lilladhur Jairam Naranji. He died in the following year, and Bai Manekbai had been left a widow since that time. After the religious part of the ceremony was over, Mr. Gordhandas Damoder pronounced a benediction on the newly-married pair and wished them every happiness on behalf of those present. Mr. Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadwalla also addressed the meeting. A purse of Rs. 1,601 was presented to the bride by the bridegroom, and the proceedings terminated.

OPENING OF A NEW JAIN GIRLS' SCHOOL.—On Saturday morning last, a meeting was held in the Cutchee Desvasi Mahajanwady in connection with the opening ceremony of a new Jain Girls' School at Chinch Bunder. Munishri Charitra Vijayaji presided, and there was a good attendance of Parsi and Jain ladies and Jain gentlemen. The proceedings opened with a song sung by some girls, after which Mr. Motilal Khusalchand delivered an address on the advantages of female education. Bai Peerbai, widow of Mr. Koresey Keshevji, the founder of the school, was presented with an address enclosed in a silver casket, and a silk "sarri" on behalf of her castemen, for which she made an appropriate acknowledgment. Prizes were then distributed to the girls and their teachers. The members of the meeting then went in a procession to the school premises, which were declared open.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.—Thirty-five cents of rain was recorded, writes our Bahvnagar correspondent, since I wrote to you last making the total 23in. 58cts., and yet it is warm indicating more rain to come. The proposed cricket match between Sir Bhowsingjee Club and Jamnagar team is abandoned. The Bombay and Guzrat and other passengers travelling by 31 down passenger yesterday leaving Dhola 5 o'clock in the morning for Junagad, Verawal, Dhoraju, Porbander and other stations, had to undergo five hours' detention, the engine having become disabled through the tubes bursting, after it proceeded four miles from Dhola junction. Another engine was sent on receipt of the information to push the disabled train in to the next preceding station. In October next an Exhibition will be held at Amreli, a Mahal of the Gaekwar, under the presidentship of Suba Saheb Gordhandas, when the exhibits on view will be oily seeds, agricultural tools, tobbacco, vegetables, etc.

THE BAI AVABAI FRAMJI PETIT PARSI GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.—The Secretary begs to announce the following contributions towards the abovenamed Orphanage:—Jewellery worth between Rs. 10 and 12 lakhs presented by Miss Avabai Framji Dinshaw Petit and transferred to the names of Bai Hamabai Framji Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Lady Dinbai Petit, Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Mr. Jijibhoy Pestonji Mistry, Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabji Bharda, Miss Shirin Manockjee Curseiji, Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia, Mr. Beramji Merwanji Malbari, Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama, and Mr. Hirsji Cowasji Kola as trustees upon certain terms and conditions for the purpose of establishing a Parsee Girls' Orphanage to be named after the late Bai Avabai Framji Dinshaw Petit. For the sake of valuation (subject to subsequent readjustment), Rs. 12,00,000; Messrs. Framji Bhickaji and Co. of Colombo (in Ceylon Government paper), Rs. 1,500; The Zoroastrian Anjuman of Colombo (in Ceylon Government paper), Rs. 1,000; Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., Rs. 1,000; Bai Shirin Bomanji Khurshedji Panthaki at the Oothamna ceremony of her father, Rs. 101; Bai Hamabai Framji Cama in memory of the six monthly ceremony of the late Mr. Framji Rustomji Cama, Rs. 100; Mrs. F. E. Vaid in pious memory of dear uncle late Jehangir Dadabhoy Mody, Rs. 55; Bai Dossibai Jehangir Shroff in the Oothamna ceremony of her late daughter-in-law Bai Dinbai Pirojshaw Shroff, the daughter of the late Mr. Edulji Dorabji Umrigar, Rs. 51; Mr. R.P.M., Rs. 25; and Bai Soonabai Curshedji Umrigar in the Oothamna ceremony of her late niece Bai Dinbai Pirozshaw Shroff, the daughter of the late Mr. Edulji Dorabji Umrigar, Rs. 15; Total Rs. 12,03,847.

MAHOMEDAN CLAIMS.

TO THE OF EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 30th August there appears a letter from Mr. Mohamed Husein anent the proposed reforms of Lord Morley, in which he says that the Mahomedans cry for separate election, but they do not propose any feasible scheme for attaining it and further he states "the demand for a separate electorate is not only absurd, but at the present moment mischievous, and will most certainly launch Islam into a sea of disunion—it not only means a separation from Hindus and Christians, but also sectarian separation within Islam itself, an evil much to be deplored and guarded against. Is the Moslem League prepared to give the Shias, Ismailies Wahabies and other sects separate electorates?" Meseems Mr. Mohamed Husein has not studied the question properly, for he is ignorant of the importance of the ratepayer who has every right to ask for his representative either collectively or separately. In the districts, the Mahomedans have to labour under a great disadvantage, for they are educationally far behind their sister communities, and unless a system of separate election is introduced for them to safeguard their interests they, as citizens and landholders, cannot have any voice in the administration of the country. Mixed election in the district would throw the Moslems into complete obscurity, and they would then have none of their representatives to represent them. For then the majority will carry the day. Naturally this majority will consist of Hindus, and the Mussalmans will have the minority, thus their rights will be utterly defeated. The demand for a separate electorate is neither absurd nor mischievous, nor will it launch Islam into a sea of disunion. Certainly those who have no idea of the real state of Mahomedans prevalent in the district cannot get an insight into the right of their demands, and thus they cannot at once call the separate electorate "Mischievous." Only Congressmen can say so, as they think their only rivals into the arena of politics are Mahomedans without whom they cannot progress. Separate electorate will not sow the seeds of disunion among the 72 sects of Islam, since such religious differences do not come in the way of political enfranchisement. For we have seen that rate-payers are of different sects, and as such they can vote for him who is the fittest, as commonsense can teach them, thus obliterating all religious bias. Sectarian question has never come in the way of Mahomedans and many of the Mahomedan Councillors representing the Mahomedans on the Legislative Council were either Shias or Sunnis, having been elected by fitness of educational or other qualifications. None of the Islamites have up to now grudged such an appointment and indeed no further doubt can be entertained about a procedure already in vogue. Such a course leaves nothing for saying about the sects named by Mr. Mohamed Husein, who has not the true inception of the District Mahomedans whose rights, none shall see being ignored. In political matters, the Mahomedan community is always looked as a whole and not as composed of the many sub-sects. Hence, the Wahabies, Ismailies and others cannot be considered from a simple religious difference to be eligible for voting for the Councillors, unless the entire constituency is created for such election. The formation of the constituency is the chief factor for electing Councillors and this is better considered by Government than the Moslem League, which is not to dictate to Government its formation, as Mr. Mohamed Husein seems to think. Political advancement of Islam lies in acting with one accord and leaving aside petty religious differences which carry no weight with the question of landholding and tax paying. The production of Mahomedan India lies in the united efforts of the Mahomedans for their own betterment quite apart from religious anomalies. It is to be regretted that Mr. Mohamed Husein forgets the motto. "All Moslems are brethren" and vainly tries to put forth racial distinctions, an attempt quite unworthy of support. Indeed the Mahomedans have asked for separate election at the most opportune time, and they have got it too. It is now no use to comment on a settled fact, since Government have invited opinions on the constitution of constituencies for the separate election of Mahomedans.—Yours etc,

CRESCENT.

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR OF A MILL.

AT the Bombay High Court on Saturday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod an application was made in the morning by the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Duphtary Ferreira and Divan, attorneys for the petitioner, Ratilal Karsandas, of Surat, who is a creditor of the Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, to appoint a Provisional Liquidator of this mill company. Mr. R. D. Settna, the Official Assignee, who has already been appointed by the Court, Provisional Liquidator of the two Mills, the Tricumdas and the Lakhmidas, with which the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi was connected, was appointed Provisional Liquidator of the Bombay Manufacturing Company also, as Mr. Dwarkadas was connected with this mill too.

Later in the afternoon on the same day an application was made on behalf of the above mill company to set aside the order appointing Mr. R. D. Settna Provisional Liquidator. The Hon. the Advocate General, Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Mr. D. E. Dinshah, of Messrs. Payne and Company, attorneys for the mill company, appeared for that company. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for Raja Bahadur Shewlal Motilal; Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Company, appeared for Gomtibai and Morarji Virji; the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. Ferreira, of Messrs. Daphtari Ferreira and Divan, appeared for the original petitioner, Ratilal Karsandas, and there were others to oppose this application. In confirming the appointment of Mr. Settna, his Lordship remarked that were it not for the strenuous protest made by Mr. Vaidya, the director, a substantial payment of half-a-lakh of rupees would have been made to a Baroda Bank. The order for the appointment of Mr. Settna was confirmed.

The petitioner, Ratilal, averred that the stock-in-trade of the mill company was worth about three lakhs of rupees. No outstandings there were which could be considered good. The liabilities amounted to about Rs. 25,00,000.

Against these assertions the mill company, through its agents, Messrs. Jeevandas and Company, affirmed that the stock-in-trade was worth about Rs. 6,00,000; the capital remaining to be called-up was Rs. 4,50,000; the mill, which cost in the building and fitting-up about Rs. 22,00,000, would, if sold, realise from Rs. 16,00,000 to Rs. 17,00,000. Upto date the mill company had never failed to meet its liabilities when they had become due.

A NEW MILITARY KITCHEN.

Quartermaster Sykes, of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, has invented a portable kitchen which says "Daily News" promises to be very useful to troops on active service or manœuvres. It may be conveyed from place to place in an ordinary service waggon, and it is claimed for it that it will cook meals for one hundred men in any weather.

In the recent brigade training it answered all tests admirably, even in the worst weather and on the roughest roads. General Smith has shown great interest in the invention at Aldershot where Sykes's comrades have purchased the first specimen of the kitchen so far completed, and are using it in their messroom.

FOR the forthcoming autumn drama at Drury Lane, London, which is of sporting interest, Mr. Arthur Collins has secured a string of racehorses who will compete on a scenic Newmarket Heath, a pack of foxhounds, and a pack of otter hounds.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON TODDY.

Medical and other Properties of Toddy as a Beverage and Diet.

VIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must thank you for your courtesy in publishing my letters on the above subject, and I conclude the series with one more letter to show what useful purposes are served by toddy as a beverage and as an article of diet. Raw toddy is not only absolutely innocuous, but it is endowed with therapeutic and nourishing properties which are rarely met with in such combinations in nature in any other drink or solid article of food. It is nature's gift to the poor and a luxury for the well-to-do. It is rich in curative properties and is used by the natives as a medicine for various diseases in men, and for certain fatal maladies in animals. A bottle of toddy can well replace solid food, for it contains saccharine and albumen which is the chief ingredient in the white of eggs, and is one of the elementary constituents of the blood, brain and glands. It has been actually employed during famines in the Presidency as an article of food, as witness the few paras which I have hereinunder cited from Official reports. It is a thousand pities that the Abkari administration have not only crushed its consumption, but have contributed by their policy to popularise as its substitute, ardent spirits. Their policy has been led by an erroneous presupposition that the consumption of toddy would diminish the revenue by reducing the sale of liquors. But any financial deficit which diminished consumption of liquor might entail, would be more than recouped if more trees are tapped by the taxation on trees, fixed at a moderate scale so as to restore the juice to its original consumption. As constituted guardians of the health and morality of its subjects, Government may well prepare itself to undergo even serious pecuniary deficiency for the physical and moral well-being of their subjects, and the policy would bring its reward in the blessings of the people and increased confidence in them in Government's solicitude for their welfare.

TODDY AS A DIET.

The following extracts from Government Abkari Reports show that toddy has been used as "a diet in times of scarcity during the famines":—

Abkari Report 1896-97—para. 53 (Surat.):—In the Olpad and Mandvi Talukas the number of licenses increased by 152 and 183 respectively, owing to great demand; while in Chikli, Balsad and Pardi, the Kaliparaja people on account of the scarcity of grain took out respectively 444, 643 and 240 more licenses than in the previous year.

1897-98—Para. 43:—The falling off in Surat was chiefly in the Olpad and Bulsar talukas due to a less number of licenses having been applied for by the people.

1899-1900—Para. 41:—In Pardi and Bulsar Talukas, however, the number of licenses increased by 554 and 402, respectively. The increase is attributed to the fact that the Kaliparaja people took full advantage of the concession allowed them and made up for the scarcity of grain by drinking more toddy, which they regard "as food and drink combined." (The quotes are mine.)

1900-01—Para. 34:—In the Bulsar and Pardi Talukas the number of licenses decreased by 439 and 223 respectively. This decline may be attributed to the fact that the special causes mentioned in my last year's report, which led to the increase in these two Talukas did not exist during the year under report.

The Bombay East Indian Association, representing the Catholic community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, in their Memorial submitted to the Government in the year 1894, state that "Raw toddy is a beverage much appreciated by the indigenous population as beer and porter are in Europe, though much milder than the latter. It is an article of food and is used for many useful domestic purposes, as the making of vinegar, sweets, pickles."

TODDY AS A MEDICINE.

Mr. K. M. Nandkarni in his recent work on Indian plants and drugs writes about the juice of palm trees as follows:—

The fresh saccharine juice obtained by excision of the spadix early in the morning is cooling, stimulant, and antiphlogistic; also acts as a laxative taken regularly for several mornings; it is useful for inflammatory affections and dropsy: also in gastric catarrah and to check hiccup. Slightly fermented juice is given in diabetes. The toddy poultice, prepared by adding fresh drawn toddy to rice flour and subjected to a gentle fire till fermentation takes place, then spread on a cloth, forms a valuable stimulant application to gangrenous and indolent ulcers, carbuncles, etc.

The President and the Secretary of the Bombay Temperance Council in their evidence before the Excise Committee gave several instances of cases in which toddy has had a beneficial medicinal effect upon the consumers.

The President, Dr. Sir Bhalchandra, an eminent medical gentleman, with a very extensive practice among all classes of the people—from prince to peasant—cited cases in which he had recommended the use of toddy to his patients, with the result that they not only felt relief, but were freed from their troubles which had defied medicine for months together.

From personal experience the Secretary described what had happened in his own family. He said that several years ago his wife was attacked with a malignant type of fever, which could not be got rid of, though several eminent medical practitioners were consulted. All that medicine could do was to give her only temporary relief. At last a neighbour, an old lady, recommended her to give a trial to toddy, which she did. She drank a tumblerful every other day for about a week or ten days, and from that time the illness left her never to return. Thus only three or four glasses of good, pure toddy accomplished a radical cure where bottlefuls of European and native medicine had failed.

I would here give a personal narrative of what happened to me in my younger days. I began to suffer from repeated attacks of a very bad kind of fever. I was then induced by a friend to give a trial to brab-tree toddy. I soon got well and threw off the fever, which I am glad to say has not since returned, though it is now almost 25 years ago.

In villages, away from towns, the poor inhabitants use toddy for urinary complaints; and so also do the people in big towns and cities as well, in the case of kidney and bladder troubles.

OPINIONS ABOUT TODDY.

Despatch from the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, No. 1533, dated the 31st July, 1872, Financial Department:—"A heavy duty should not be imposed on toddy lest, owing to overtaxation, the people should be driven to have recourse to stronger spirits or even to injurious drugs."

Extract from the evidence given before the Hemp Drugs Commission by the Hon. Mr. C. S. Crole, First Member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise in the Madras Presidency, from September, 1889, to December, 1893, at its sitting at Madras on the 22nd January:—"I have no reason to suppose that the consumption of the drugs is on the increase, but I should think that the probabilities are that it is on the decrease, because under the regulations a healthy liquor is available in toddy, and distilled liquor and probably drugs also have suffered. Toddy has been driving out distilled liquor, I find, as I have no reason to suspect increase in drugs. I fancy the same operation is going on there. The toddy traffic has been placed under strict regulation, a better liquor is provided, and there is no possibility now of forcing the sale of distilled liquor against fermented liquor. This seems to me a great benefit like the substitution of light gravity ale for Hennessy's brandy."

The Government of India in their Resolution No. 5001 Ex. dated 7th September, 1905, in para. 17, suggest to the Excise Committee that "In this connection, it should be carefully borne in mind that so far as present information goes, toddy is the least noxious of all forms of alcohol in common use in India, and that it would be the gravest evil to discourage its use if this result should be purchased at the cost of driving the people to more deleterious intoxicants. No consideration of revenue could be permitted to justify such a course."

The late Honourable Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P. who was a strong advocate of temperance, and who paid several visits to India in the interest of the temperance movement, and succeeded in establishing a large number of Temperance Societies in the country, said in Parliament that fresh toddy was a nourishing food, and being full of saccharine, constituted a staple article of the diet of the poor peasants. Referring to the toddy tax, he said, "This tax is undoubtedly one of the most unpopular that was ever levied upon a poverty-stricken people and has led to endless dissatisfaction and even rioting."

The late Honourable Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., P. C., President of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, said that the liquor of the toddy palm, when freshly drawn, was a harmless and beneficial drink, but the prohibition put on its sale resulted in natives purchasing liquor of a worse and more harmful nature.

The Bombay Abkari Commission of 1855, in their Report to the Government, speak of toddy as "The national beverage," and also as "one which, by all accounts, is not in any way demoralising but wholesome and invigorating."

There are few articles of diet, solid or liquid, which are endowed with a combination of such beneficial properties, medical and ailmentary, as are found in Toddy. No civilized country in any portion of the globe, would tax such a useful article of the poor man's diet and his most favourite and withal harmless beverage to the extent of suppressing and killing its consumption. The Bombay Government's Resolution is alleged to have been framed in pursuance of the desire of the Government of India to exempt tax on toddy drawn in pots coated with lime as is the practice in Madras. But there is no provision made to give effect to the suggestions of the Supreme Government. We have been given, instead, regulations of the most vexatious and stringent character.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. DANTRA.

September 3.

MADRAS CORPORATION EXECUTIVE.

Dr. Nair is decidedly a most useful member of the Corporation and his searching enquiry into the shortcomings of each individual department is, to the man in the street, most instructive. We have often railed at the bad state of the roads and the in different repairs. So often have we written, that the Hon'ble Mr. Theagaroya Chetty invokes our aid in drawing attention to the bad condition of the roads in the north of the city. But when we read the facts elicited by Dr. Nair, surprise at the bad condition of the roads gives way to surprise at the enormous task before the Corporation Engineer. To keep 400 miles of road in order with the funds available is of course impossible, and the idea of taking them up in sections of 40 miles per annum and reforming them is obviously inadequate for the simple reason that the life of an unrepaired road is more like three years than ten years. It is useless to attempt the impossible, and as repairs ought to be done well or not at all, the only sensible policy to adopt is to select those roads which are of vital importance and keep them in order and allow the rest to slide. Repairs like those on the Government House bridge at the commencement of the year, when only experts were aware that the repairs had been carried out, are of no use to the moving population. It is far more economical to spend Rs. 500 a mile on a road annually in repairs than to allow it to go to ruin and reform it at long intervals. At any rate we are glad that it is admitted that the roads are in a bad state. Dr. Nair remarks that it does not need an expert to say that the Municipal roads are execrable. So we should have thought, but his is very different language from that of another member of the Corporative who in March last declared that he was informed by globetrotters that "Madras roads are much better than the majority and compare very favourably with the best." The long distances which have to be covered in Madras, are in themselves a cause of destruction of the surface for the motor driver invariably likes to race when he sees a clear stretch of road before him, and the cloud of dust in his wake shows the disintegration of the road surface A heavily loaded cart with a narrow knife-edged tyre will do immediate and appreciable damage but we doubt if it is more destructive than the flying rubbertyred motor. Municipal aviation will perhaps be the solution of a very difficult financial problem.

Dr. Nair put his knife scientifically into the report on the revenue returns, the house tax, the license department, the slaughter house fees, and the big question of sanitation in all its branches. On this subject he speaks as an expert and his indictment is forcible. The suggestion that the general education of the people would of itself improve the sanitation calls forth some very scathing remarks. Dr. Nair recalls an incident. He had seen an old woman standing in front of her hut watching the Municipal authorities filling up a tank with rubbish and night soil. Would a little education have enabled her to appreciate more keenly the Municipal application of hygienic principles to practical life? If the revelations about the filling in of tanks and wells in this manner are true, it certainly reveals an appalling condition of affairs. But in this case why are the other Municipal Councillors silent? Surely this is a case in which the Councillor elected by his particular district should keep most careful watch, and if he finds a specific instance of so hideous a breach of the elementary principles of sanitation, he should raise such a protest as would effectually prevent its ever being allowed to occur again. If it is a common practice, as Dr. Nair seems to imply, the Health Department deserves summary treatment But the death-rate of the city is terrible evidence that there may be truth in the accusation. A death-rate of 43·7 and a birth-rate of 39·2 for the past year, and a death-rate always in excess of the birth-rate for preceding years is ominous as a chronic condition of the population.

Yet the population increases because there is steady immigration from the country. A slow and steady growth of the population in such circumstances is to be deplored, for the immigrants exchange their healthy surroundings for, in Dr. Nair's term, a death-trap. But this matter of the filling in of tanks with rubbish and night soil is not the only source of future disease which this Solomon Eagle of Madras forsees. We are told that there is a danger of Madras becoming water logged owing to its getting an abundant supply of water before the drainage system is ready to carry it off. We are told that the pumping stations in Madras are ineffectual, and that if pumping stations do not act promptly, the whole system of sewerage is bound to fail. This indeed is an unpleasant prophecy and the prospect is opened out to us of the city, after an enormous expenditure of capital, becoming even more insanitary than before. Dr. Nair is practical when he asks that an Engineer should lay down a scheme and work it properly in a certain area, and then if it is successful, extend it, and he is severe when he talks of the Engineers who speak authoritatively but know nothing of the conditions of drainage in the tropics and "want to learn at the expense of the taxpayers." We fear that there is a very great deal of truth in t is England cannot possibly understand all the dangers attendant on construction in this country and that Madras is not the only town which has been saddled with a most expensive drainage scheme, the eventual success of which is by no means a certainty Dr. Nair's speech has certainly opened the eyes of the public to things going on at the present moment which, if they are as he states them to be, are decidedly discreditable to those responsible, and to a possible condition of affairs which will be a positive danger to existence in Madras. Let us hope that his view is unnecessarily pessimistic, but no effort should be spared to rectify the existing abuses.—"Madras Times."

THE MYSORE DASARA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Railway Concessions.

THE M. and S. M. Railway authorities, while granting concessions over their line last year, attached a condition in the case of exhibitors that the journey performed by them to Mysore in any class should not be less than 400 miles, by which the concession was of no practical benefit to any exhibitor. We are glad to announce that this year the Company have granted the following concessions for exhibitors and exhibits without any restriction as to the distance travelled by the former and it is hoped that a larger number of exhibitors will avail themselves of the liberal concession. Exhibits—At first class goods rates at owner's risk. Exhibitors—First and second class accommodations at single fares and third-class at a fare and a half for return journey, on production of a certificate signed by the Secretary which may be had on applying to him.

Similarly the S. I. Ry. Co. has also allowed the same concessions both for exhibits and exhibitors, with a note that the journey performed by the latter over that line should not be less than 50 miles.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 7.

(Before the Hon. CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR)

After the Appellate Side Work is Over.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

15151-08 Maganlal Parsotam and others vs The B B and C I Ry Coy Crawford B and Co.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

67-08 Payne and Co Abdool Latif H M Ibrahim Jitekar and others vs Mahomed Hassum bin Shaik Ahmed Makha and others J P Pavri S and J Mirza M and M Captain and V Little and Co.

69-08 Bhaishanker K and G Jabar bin Mahomed bin Sain vs Makbil bin Abdul Rehman Jakar Payne and Co.

71-08 Unwalla and P Tricumlal Jugjivan vs Bai Maneckbai widow M B Chothia.

2-09 Mulla and M. Keshowji Devkaran vs Bai Kossar widow and others Thakerdas and Co.

3-09 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhoy Chumlal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M.

5-09 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

6-09 Ardesher H D and Co Byramji Jehangirji vs Cooverbai widow Wadia G and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain J E Dalton, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain W Bishop, sailed on Monday for Busreh, &c, with a general cargo, 1 cabin and a number of deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,961 tons, Captain A J Cole, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Moulmein via Karachi brought a cargo of rice and timber.

THE steamer Strathendrick, 2,843 tons, Captain J R Stewart, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal. The Captain reports that his vessel spoke at 9 a.m. on 31st August off Dondra Head, a dredger (name not made out), painted lead colour, with yellow funnel, black top bound eastward, reported all well.

THE P and O Co's steamer Caledonia, 3,523 tons, Captain W Hayward, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, &c, via Colombo, brought the China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr N D Bantheas, Mrs Karanjia and 2 infants. From Hongkong—Mr N D Satna, Capt C P Baks. From Colombo—Mr R H Milne, Lieut C E Brooke, Mr D P D Saxton, Capt H Boulton, Mr F T Barcher, Mr and Mrs J B Ormerod, Mr O J Whiting, Mr A R Godrey, Mr M M Bomanji. From Sydney—Mr J Bailey. From Yokohama—Mr E C Laleaka. From Different ports—7 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Huddleston...R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin.... ...Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 6.

Agathia .....694 Curtis.....F F Campbell & Co
Britannia.....1989 Hales .....Bo & H S N Co
Howsnee .....993 Goode .....B & P S N Co
Heraiston.....2926 Bain .....
Madura .....1273 Bishop .....M M & Co
Nassri...911 LeMiere...P Gulf...12-9.....B & P S N Co
Nawab .....2041 Park .....T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda .....1961... ..Cole .....M M & Co
Rydal Hall .....2139.....Deaton .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Salil .....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathendrick...2843...Stewart.....
Sairstad .....617 Larsen.....F F Campbell & Co
Shah Navas.....2523 .....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Waroonga...1609 Johnson ..B I Dock P Gulf M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents.
A Islami	3489	Hannah	Jeddah	9-9 ...	B & P S N Co
B Killin..	2251	Wilson	Middlesborough	.....	9-9 W & A G & Co
DER Taura...	8362	McClelland	Java...	8-9	M M & Co
F Banca	3794	Collyer	Stream	...	9-9 P & O Co
M Markgraf ...	2228	Fium	Jeddah	..8-9	A Strandes
N King Robert...	2514	Rattray	Philadelphia	.....	11-9 R A Willis
P Persia...4198	Haughton	London	.....	25-9	P & O Co
O Blue Cross	1959	Storm Mostyn Deep		11-9	R A illis H W P D
Scotland...	..760	Ebrahim	(Repairing)		Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Mas ilia.....	3250	Thomson ...	..L'pool	10-9 W & A Graham & Co
3	Lombardia	2353	Fileti	Genoa	15-9 F & R S N Co
4	Oronsay	2416	Anderson	..Antwerp	10-9 and Hamburg ..T Morrison & Co
5	Gael ..750	Aulerson	..Bangkok		7-9 F F C & Co
6	Tetomi Maru	..2464	Smith	Kobe	10-9 N Y Kaisha
7	Suradа...3400		Alton	..Calcutta	...9-9 M M & Co
8	Tetomi Mar...	2464	Smith	Kobe	..10-9 N-Y Kaisha
9	Daldareh...3031		Pearson	...A'Rerp	11-9 ..... W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11	Caledonia	...3529	...Hayward	...London	11-7 P & O Co
13	Fakhri.....2755		Rovill	..Mauritius.	18-9 ... G Jeewanji & Co
14	Dumra ..762		Manley	Persian Gulf	9-9 M M & Co
15	Glanelg...2669		..Hart...	Madras	10-9 K Nixon & Co
16	Badria...1613		..Collinsono	.....	Jeddah .....15-9 ... G Jeewajee & Co

H W P D

Indravati...513 Fakeera...Mangalore 10-9 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Nerbudda s	Cole	Moulmein, Aug 5
	Strathendrick s ...	Stewart	Calcutta, Aug 24
6	Rydal Hall s	Deaton	Liverpool, Aug 11

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Madura s.....	Bishop	Busreh, &c
	Linga s	Cuthbah	Karachi, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Lombardia for Genoa, &c.
" Waroonga for Calcutta, &c.
" Suradа for Calcutta, &c.
" Nerbudda for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s.s. Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 4th inst.

The P. & O. s. s. Devanha left Hongkong on September 4th.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
22	Blake	Calcutta
29	Belle of France	Calcutta
30	Brazileana	Calcutta
Sept.		
1	Warora	Moulmein
2	Clan Fraser	Coast
3	Nairung	Calcutta
3	Clan Rost	Galle

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 6,

FOR ANTWERP.

Arabistan s—115 bales cotton, 12,033 cwts rapeseed and 8,500 cwts mowraseed, 15,000 cwts castorseed, 3,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Brasilia s—1 cask skins, C J Mathews & Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	11
Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khetwadi	3	3	21
Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	1	10
Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total.....	5	5	98
This day last year.....	5	6	82
Same day in 1907.....	0		83

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5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

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PATHEPHONE TALKING MACHINE,

the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1909.

THE ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

IT appears from Chinese exchanges that when Japan notified her intention of proceeding, by force if necessary, with the improvement and change of gauge of the Antung-Mukden Railway, the Prince Regent telegraphed to Viceroy Hsi Liang, of Manchuria, ordering him to prevent the Japanese commencing operations. Hsi Liang was expected to achieve more than he was capable of, but the Waiwupu at once reopened negotiations at the point they had left off with the Japanese Minister. The Prince Regent did not appreciate the tone of the Japanese communication, and fearing to lose face, laid an embargo on the Press, forbidding Chinese newspapers to publish reports or comments on the Japanese action. Chinese journalists are less timorous now than formerly and stoutly deprecated their Government's folly. They were encouraged, if not led, to action by the course adopted by their Anglo-Chinese contemporaries. Some of these, however, among them the *North China Herald*, declared that the announcement that Japan had cut the Gordian knot of the Antung-Mukden Railway question, could not have failed to make a profound impression; and with equal allowance for the righteousness of Japanese claims and for the exasperation that China's obstructive tactics must produce, that feeling would not be unmingled with regret. Our contemporary supported the views expressed by the Peking correspondent of the *Times* which showed that public opinion in Japan had grown restive in consequence of China's failure to reply to her representations on the subject, but lamented the fact that Japan had taken matters into her own hands without fair warning to China. This opinion was specially manufactured for local consumption, apparently, for the *Herald* could not be unaware that the Waiwupu was wholly incapable of dealing with the question, that it repeatedly and unceremoniously shelved Japanese representations, and that if "the gravity of the situation was enhanced by the swiftness with which the climax was reached," it was the fault of China, not of Japan. The question of the reconstruction of the line is four years old, and the history of the negotiations is one long tale of procrastination and inertness on the part of the Chinese Government.

In June last the Chinese Government informed Japanese representatives that "the work of improvement must be confined to the existing track, and that no broadening of the gauge could be permitted." That of itself was enough to put Japan upon her mettle, for such a stipulation was obviously inconsistent with the spirit of the Manchurian Convention of 1905, under which the reconstruction of the line was agreed upon. Even those journals, which endeavour to apologise for China's sluggishness, are unable to deny that her efforts to reconstruct the line on the original gauge would have been absurd. But they seek to show beyond completing Japan's scheme for the exploitation of Korea there is no commercial necessity for the immediate reconstruction of the line since Tairen remains the natural outlet for products from Mukden and the north. Japan, too, is accused of international discourtesy. It is alleged that it is more than a year since China applied to Japan for a definition of the sphere within which any new railway would be regarded as competing with the South Manchurian line; and that no answer has yet been given. Then, again, it is asserted that it is now nearly two years since the Japanese military occupation of Chientao began, yet the controversy remains apparently as far from a settlement as ever; while the Penaihu coal mine dispute dates from still further back. Yet even Chinese apologists are unable to deny China's fatal faults of procrastination and evasion, and that Japan has received much provocation. But Japan was strong in her rights. She set to work the very day after sending in her ultimatum, for, be it observed, she had the materials already accumulated, so that when her representatives declared that, if China would not join, she would do the work herself, her navvies had already taken off their coats and shouldered their implements. Had they not been so prepared and had troops on hand to protect her workmen, China would never have agreed at all.

Moreover Japan had her case made out for the information of the Powers in the event of their protesting, and copies of it were judiciously circulated among the foreign Press by Mr. Eitaki, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai. In that statement the fact was recalled that the light railway between Antung and Mukden, was built by the Japanese during the late war for military purposes, that it was constructed in haste and was, therefore, wholly unsuited for ordinary commercial purposes. When the South Manchurian Railway was transferred to the Japanese Government, the necessity of a connecting link between that line and the Korean system became apparent, and according to Article VI of the Supplementary Agreement to the Manchurian Convention of Peking of 1905, it was agreed that Japan not only had the right to maintain the military railway in question, but she was to improve it so as to make it fit for the conveyance of the merchandise of all nations, or, in other words, to transform a purely military line into a commercial railway. When constructed, to avoid the construction of tunnels and bridges for which there was no time, the line was given a wide detour, and many steep gradients and short and sharp curves; and owing to these defects there is naturally frequent danger of derailment. The hauling capacity of the locomotives is very small, three or four cars constituting a maximum train and in some portions of the line where grades are steep, trains have to be divided into two or more separate hauls. The speed capacity of the engines is also necessarily very low, while travelling on the line by night is impracticable. Transit between Antung and Mukden requires two full days, though the line is only 188 miles in length. It was in recognition of the necessity for removing these defects and to make the line serviceable for commercial purposes that the improvement stipulation was inserted in the Supplementary Agreement of 1905. By the improvements Japan has begun, the line, which will shorten the seavoyage by ten hours, will be of the same gauge as the Korean and South Manchurian systems of which it will be the connecting link, and after tunnelling, bridging, straightening and grading, the journey from Antung to Mukden will be reduced to eight or nine hours. In offering to accept Chinese co-operation in the reconstruction of the line, Japan undoubtedly behaved handsomely and was entitled to expect her offer would be courteously accepted. She went to the extent of consenting to a joint survey and thereafter China ceased to take an interest in the undertaking, beyond the subsiding question of policing the line after completion. When pressed the Waiwupu raised objections to anything beyond improving the existing line on its original gauge, which was absurd, and irritating to the Japanese Government and all commercial interests concerned. No wonder then that Japan declared her old adversary maintained an unyielding and unaccommodating attitude which gave no promise of anything but vain and unprofitable negotiations. In the words of Mr. Eitaki: "The Imperial Government, reluctant to take measures tending to impair the good relations which exist between China and Japan, have to confine their action to an endeavour to induce China to reconsider her untenable position and to adopt the course consistent with the manifest intention of the parties to the engagement of 1905." And in order to do this "the Imperial Government is compelled to take independent action and without waiting for the co-operation of the Chinese authorities, to proceed to carry out the necessary works of reconstruction of improvements according to their treaty rights and in harmony with the survey of the Commissioners of the two Governments." And Japan promptly proceeded to carry her project into execution with as little reluctance as she went to war with Russia. Had China been as strong as she is weak, Japan's threat to carry out the work by force if necessary would undoubtedly have been challenged. But our astute ally knew she was quite safe in throwing down the gauntlet, and that China would acquiesce only with as much grace as was necessary to save the face of the Prince Regent and his Waiwupu.

THE FIRE ON THE "LUCANIA."

NO DOUBT the recent disastrous fire on board the Cunard liner "Lucania," as she was lying in dock at Liverpool, full accounts of which arrived by the last mail, will have added much to the fears of the nervous. It certainly is a most disquieting reflection that on one of the huge "floating-hotels" as we have termed them, which are constantly carrying their huge cargoes of human lives across the Atlantic a fire should have occurred which reached such serious dimensions, that the only manner in which the vessel could be saved was by recourse to the desperate extremity of sinking her. What would have happened had the fire occurred at sea? All the elaborate wooden fittings on and connecting decks, which rise tier upon tier upon each other, seem to have assisted the spread of the flames with great rapidity. "The fire," says one of the reports, "ran from one deck to another up the companion-ways, and there were virtually several fires raging at the same time on different levels." That, of course, was when the fire had taken a firm hold. What is of more importance to consider is how rapidly would the fire be able to spread in its earlier stages. Would it be able to spread so swiftly that with the vessel at sea and with her great complement of passengers and crew on board, the flames could get a sure hold on the doomed ship before they could be discovered. We think not; on a crowded ship some one must have observed the danger before it became great. The reason why the disaster on the "Lucania" reached such alarming dimensions seems to have been that the fire was not discovered until it had been raging for some time. "When the watchman in the steerage" says one report, "had the first suspicion of fire, he made his way into the steearge dining saloon and was driven back by an outpouring of smoke, through which it was impossible to get even a glimpse of the fire beyond and below." The officer in charge and the three watchmen did the best they could at the moment, but having been allowed such an unchecked start, it is hardly surprising that by the time the Liverpool Fire Brigade arrived the fire had become unmanageable, except by the drastic course of sinking the ship. The loss must be a very serious one to the Cunard Company, for although the "Lucania" had neither the dimensions nor the speed of her two latest rivals, the "Mauretania" and "Lusitania," she maintained her reputation of being the most luxuriously fitted ship in the line. Her fastest trip between Queenstown and New York was rather less than 5 1/3 days. She was built during the days of keen rivalry between the Cunard, White Star, and Inman lines when every voyage was a race against time.

VITAL STATISTICS IN THE C. P.

ONE of the chief points brought out in the sanitary report of the Central Provinces and Berar in 1908, is that the vital statistics are most inaccurate. The resolution on the report admits this and says: "It is impossible to read the district reports without feeling that the labour and ingenuity extended in compiling, tabulating and analysing the statistics dealing with the causes of mortality and its incidence in town and country lead at the best to very unreliable results." The fault lies with the agency through which the figures are received and, therefore, there can be little hope that in the near future there will be any great improvement. As regards the description of the cause of death this is understandable, but the accuracy of the other figures might easily be improved. The work is in the hands of the police and the fault seems to be that it is not included in their proper duties so that slovenliness is hard to punish. This refers to the country districts, but it is only fair to point out that in the towns, where the police do not undertake the duties, there is most need of improvement. In towns the work is, by the Municipal Act, supposed to be carried out by the Municipal body, but such bodies being what they are, it is hopeless to expect genuine efficiency except in a few cases, whilst in many the section is almost a dead letter. We cannot, therefore, place much reliance on the figures given, but may quote the remark that although the year was one of universal high prices and scarcity, which in some places almost amounted to famine, the birth-rate—52·84 per mille—was the highest on record for twenty-six years, while the death-rate fell from 41·70 to 38·12. The decrease in the death-rate was largely due to an absence of severe epidemics, notably plague, which is entirely due to the success of the efforts to popularise inoculation. Small-pox, however, was virulent for some time and the number of deaths from it was very high. Sanitation in certain areas is gaining more attention and the local Government is pledged to help forward all reasonable schemes so that the health of the provinces as regards the effects of preventible causes should now steadily improve.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya," with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India directs that General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., who, on appointment as Commander-in-Chief in India, is due to arrive at Bombay on the 10th September, shall receive all honours due to a Commander-in-Chief from the date of his arrival in India until he assumes charge of the appointment.

THE *Bengalee*, on Sunday, published four and a half columns of an interview on Surendranath Banerjee's English experiences. There is nothing much fresh in it, but concerning the Partition, he felt certain it would be modified, but to effect this they must keep up the agitation.

WE have received a useful little pocket guide to Poona, published by Mr. C. P. Fritchley, who also contemplates publishing similar guides of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The booklet contains an extraordinary amount of information, including that much-needed thing, a table of gharry fares in Poona.

MR. W. GILBERSTON, a member of the Southwick-on-Wear District Council, commenting on the extremely low death-rate in the district asserts that unemployment is the chief cause of the improvement in regard to infantile mortality. He is of opinion that when there is little or no money about children are fed rationally, but when money is plentiful the children are much overfed.

A STRANGE case was recently investigated at the Kensington Coroner's Court by Mr. Ingleby Oddie, who held an inquest on the infant son of a labourer named Alfred Walter Ward, of Southam Street, Westbourne Park. Medical evidence was given showing that the child was a healthy and strong one, except for the malformation of its heart. This organ had only two cavities instead of the usual four. The heart was that was known as "a reptilian heart," the organ being the same as in the case of reptiles. This was a most unusual occurrence in the case of human beings. Death was due to the malformation, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

THE scheme for the re-opening of the Ouse navigation between Bedford and St. Ives, a distance of over thirty miles, has failed. The upper portion of the waterway was not being utilised to anything like the extent that used to be the case, and the intention was to resuscitate it, and by giving a swift and frequent service of motor craft to make it an active competitor with the railways, more especially as these had shown they are practically fusing their interests. The promotors, all business men, asked for a subscription of £20,000, and the bankers are not returning the deposits of subscribers for shares with an explanatory statement that the offer which the directors had made for the undertaking had not been accepted.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

Immigration and Industry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, AUGUST 23.

THE State Premiers closed their Conference on Saturday, when, after some discussion, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Wade and was unanimously agreed to:—"(1) It is desirable that each State should establish tribunals for regulating the conditions of labour in that State; (2) that the jurisdiction and powers of each State industrial tribunal should be uniform as far as practicable; (3) that to meet the case where it is proved that inter-State competition exists in industrial matters which is unfair, and the State tribunals have failed to grant relief, the Parliaments of the States should agree to vest the Court with the power to adjust the grievance complained of; (4) when the Court of a State determines, on the complaint of an industrial tribunal that (a) injury is caused to an industry carried on within that State; (b) such injury is caused by the competition of persons engaged in the same industry in another State of States; (c) such injury is solely caused by the conditions of labour under which employees work; (d) such conditions, whilst making allowance for local circumstances, are unfair to the complaining State; (e) the industrial tribunals of the States concerned have failed, either jointly or by separate action to alter the conditions of labour which caused such injury, such Court may order that the conditions which are the cause of the unfair competition shall be referred to a Commonwealth tribunal for adjustment.

The following resolution in reference to advertising Australia abroad was agreed to:—(1) That the Commonwealth advertise generally the resources of Australia; (2) that the Commonwealth distribute any literature that any State may wish to supply, provided that such literature does not reflect on any other State; and (3) that the States consult among themselves and with the Commonwealth from time to time as to the result of the methods of advertising." After considering the question of light-houses, it was resolved:—"That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that the ocean lights be taken over by the Commonwealth as early as practicable.

Dealing with the subject of quarantine, the Conference agreed to the following resolution:—"That it is desirable that the Commonwealth should take over quarantine stations, other than those exclusively used for animals and plants, together with all the officers engaged solely in such quarantine work."

"PER CAPITA" REDISTRIBUTION.

That the Conference resulted successfully is admitted all round to be greatly due to the exertions of Mr. Kidston and Mr. Moore. On the night of the State Governor's dinner these two gentlemen devoted the whole evening to threshing out the various points. From the outset Mr. Moore expressed himself strongly in favour of Mr. Kidston's argument that finality must be arrived at and that a "per capita" distribution was the only feasible arrangement. He also showed that the experience of all countries was that revenue increased in greater proportion than did population. Figures to prove these facts were produced by Mr. Moore, who further pointed out that should, contrary to this experience, the reverse prove to be the case in Australia just as the present settlement had been arrived at, it could be altered by the adoption of similar measures to those that were now proposed. Then came the difficulty of the arrangement as to how the shortage of £600,000 to be contributed by the States to the Commonwealth was to be divided. Mr. Moore showed that if the three States that formerly had old-age pensions each paid 3s. per head of the population, and the remaining three States 2s. each, it would work out to almost exactly £600,000. Prior to this the suggestion was that the proportions should be three-fifths and two-fifths respectively, but Mr. Moore's proposal fitted in so exactly that it was quickly agreed to. On Tuesday night Messrs. Wade, Watt, and Moore met privately to draw up the agreement. The main points had been settled in conference, but the original draft was found to be deficient in explanation. Each section of the agreement was taken separately, and finally the document was drawn up which, on Friday, met with the approval of the Conference.

THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT.

The following is a copy of the agreement signed:—In the public interest of the people of Australia, to secure economy and efficiency in the raising and spending of their revenues, and to permit their Governors to exercise unfettered control of their receipts and expenditures, it is imperative that the financial relations of the Federal and the State Governments which, under the Constitution, were determined only in part and for a term of years, should be placed upon a sound and permanent basis. It is, therefore, agreed by the Minister of State of the Commonwealth and the Ministers of the component States, in Conference assembled, to advise:—(1.) That to fulfil the intention of the Constitution by providing for the consolidation and transfer of State debts, and in order to ensure the most profitable management of future loans by the establishment of one Australian stock, a complete investigation of this most important subject shall be undertaken forthwith by the Governments of the Commonwealth and the States. This investigation shall include the question of the actual cost to the States of transferred property as defrayed out of loan or revenue moneys. (2.) That in order to give freedom to the Commonwealth in levying duties of Customs and Excise, and to assure to the States certain annual income, the Commonwealth shall, after the first day of July, 1910, pay monthly to each State a sum calculated at the rate of £1 5s. per annum per head of the population according to the latest statistics of the Commonwealth. (3.) That in recognition of the heavy obligation incurred in the payment of old-age pensions, the Commonwealth may, during the current financial year withhold from the moneys returnable to the States such a sum, not exceeding £600,000, as will provide for the actual short-age in the revenue at the end of the said year. If such shortage amounts to £600,000 the basis of contribution by the States shall be 3s. per head of the population in the pension States, viz., New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and 2s. per head of the population in the non-pension States, viz., South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. If such shortage be less than £600,000 the contributions shall be reduced proportionally per head of population as between the pension and the non-pension States. (4.) That in view of the large contribution to the Customs revenue "per capita" made by the State of Western Australia, the Commonwealth shall, in addition to the payment, provided for in paragraph No 2, make to such State special annual payments, commencing at £250,000 in the financial year 1910-11, and diminishing at the rate of £10,000 per annum. The Commonwealth shall in each year deduct on a "per capita" basis from the moneys payable to the States of the Commonwealth an amount equal to one-half of the sum so payable to the State of Western Australia. (5.) That the Government of the Commonwealth bring before the Parliament during this session the necessary measure to enable an alteration of the Constitution, giving effect to the preceding paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 to be submitted to the electors.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Delegates to the Seventh Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, to be held in Sydney next month, will be arriving in Australia within the next week or two. There are 150 or 200 delegates, representing all parts of the Empire. Some are travelling by way of Vancouver, and others by the Cape route. In Queensland the visitors will be entertained by the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, and will inspect various parts of the State. At Sydney the formal business will begin on September 14, and the meeting will last until September 18. The following week is to be occupied by visits to the Newcastle and other interesting centres. Melbourne is to be reached on September 27. In addition to being entertained by the local Chamber, a lawn party will be given by the Federal Government in the visitors' honor. They will go to Bendigo, Ballarat, and other important parts of the neighboring State. Tasmania is to be toured, and they are expected in Adelaide on October 12. The Chamber of Commerce will entertain them at a garden party at Victoria Park. Local excursions include visits to Wallaroo, and several sheep stations. The South Australian delegates to the Congress are Messrs. John Gordon (President), W. Herbert Phillipps (Vice-President), S. J. Jacobs, and A. S. Cheadle. The Congress promises to be one of the best advertisements Australia has ever had. Apart from the importance of the gathering the visitors will include journalists representing the leading papers of the Empire, including the London *Times* and *Daily Chronicle*.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

In speaking on the second reading of the Northern Territory Transfer Bill in the House of Representatives last week, Mr. Poynton strongly urged that the Trans-continental Railway should be constructed through the Territory itself. "Here we have a proposal to construct a line 1,000 miles into other States," he said, "in order to make a connection with the Northern Territory. There must be a railway and in order to fulfil its purpose of development it must go right through the Territory." Replying to an interjection by Mr. Bruce Smith, Mr. Poynton continued: "The honourable member falls into the same error that a large number of other members have been guilty of. They look at this question purely from a parochial standpoint—from the point of view that the line may bring trade from some other port into the ports of the State they represent. I impress on members the fact that we are not justified in making over the Territory if it be simply to serve a Queensland port or a South Australian port; the only justification for pending the tax-payers' money is the development of the resources of the Territory. Of the total distance of 1,635 miles of this other proposed railway, via Camooweal over 1,000 miles is outside the Territory." At a later stage Mr. Poynton said: "This vast territory with almost unlimited possibilities is offered to us for practically 2d. per acre, and the point I wish to emphasise is that finality in these negotiations must be reached this session. During the last nine years the settlement of the Territory has been seriously retarded owing to the negotiations that have been proceeding between the Commonwealth and the State, and the transfer ought to be completed without delay. If we reject this offer South Australia will determine to bear unassisted the burden of maintaining and developing the Territory and the future generations will thank her having kept such a magnificent country free for the white race."

"OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS."

In common with residents in other parts of Australia, the people of Bulli are not behind the times in seeing and marvelling at the mysterious lights which appear suspended in the eastern and western skies. The people of Bulli, however, go one better than the average sightseer. They saw two of these lights in the western sky, they come into violent collision, and the impact was so great that the sound could be distinctly heard like the distant roar of falling waters. On the night of the 15th August several inquisitive residents of Bulli proceeded to investigate the lights by means of a telescope, and on their authority it is stated that it looked like a distant world, on which they could plainly see a group of gigantic creatures illuminated and adorned by a celestial radiance quite foreign to anything on this earth. They appeared to be trying to signal to the earth, and one in particular, who seemed to have control of the others, was so enthusiastic about it that he wanted to jump right off to this planet, whilst the remainder of the group were doing their best to restrain him. Then a dark bank of cloud crossed over the sky and the silent watchers went home. It is believed locally that the nocturnal illuminations were caused by the Martian peoples who have got word that the American astronomers are about to establish communication with them by signalling. It might be mentioned that this is the district recently subjected to the tiger scare.

A.

EXAMINATION IN PERSIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent appointment made of Examiners by the Senate for examining candidates for the Matriculation in Persian gives rise to a very important question which requires the immediate attention of the University. This appointment contains no Mahomedan as an examiner, when it is quite manifest that Mohammedan examiners in languages either Persian or Arabic can understand the rudiments and style of these languages much better than those who only possess University qualifications and are not Mahomedans. Perhaps it will be argued that Mahomedans with University qualifications are not available, but let me point our here that there are a sufficient number of them with the necessary qualifications in this very city. A year or two ago a Mahomedan was seen as an examiner in Persian for the Matriculation but this time his absence is most deplorable. Can we, in fairness to justice say, that it is the look-out of the Mahomedan members of the Senate and not the fault of the University authorities? If the examinership was by application could it be possible that none would have applied for it? None would think it to be so. It is hoped those interested in the welfare of Mahomedans will explain matters.—Yours etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE MAHOMEDAN WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

A SHOCKING incident took place on Saturday afternoon in Coonoor. A leading society lady, while passing by Tiger Hill Road, was molested by a native and greatly injured. The lady was carried home. A reward has been offered for any one who can trace the culprit.

*[By Telegraph to Perth, W.A.]

DR. COOK'S VOYAGE.

THE TEMPERATURE AT THE POLE.

Praise and Doubts.

SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF FACTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Dr. Cook corrects the statement with regard to the severest cold recorded by him, which was 83 deg. below zero, Fahrenheit.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Dr. Cook dined with the King and Queen of Denmark last night. Their Majesties were so interested in his experiences that they asked him to stay to supper with the Royal family alone after the other guests had gone.

Dr. Cook's frankness and patience in replying to the bluntest of questions have made a favourable impression on most of the interviewers, but opinions are still most divided, especially in America, where it is recalled that Dr. Cook's feat of ascending the unconquerable Mount McKinley in Alaska was also accomplished alone and unexpectedly.

Many, while not doubting the explorer's bona fides, question his ability to take accurate observations.

Dr. Cook asserts that he is perfectly competent, but for proofs scientists must await his book. He is confident of the result.

The *Daily Chronicle* publishes a destructive analysis of the few of Dr. Cook's statements which can be examined from a scientific standpoint, pointing out grave discrepancies and apparent impossibilities. It also criticises the statement that he sent his records direct from Greenland to America, and asks why he neither retained nor accompanied his priceless treasure.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Frontier Lines Defined.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5

A telegram from Peking states that under the Chino-Japanese Agreement, Japan recognises the Tumen River boundary of Korea and Manchuria.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Manchurian Convention is unfavourably commented on in the United States where the view is expressed that it gives Japan something like a monopoly of all railroads in Manchuria.

The *Morning Post* declares that the agreement should break down the barrier of ill-feeling and suspicion. Great Britain would warmly welcome such a change, but friendship and cooperation between China and Japan is only possible if the Japanese recognise China's difficulties and sensitiveness and if the Chinese realise the necessity for practical reform.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH AT ADEN.

Reception by Old Friends.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Telegrams from Aden report that General Sir O'Moore Creagh was met by the Resident and Staff and by many prominent natives of Aden who knew him when he commanded there. General Creagh accompanied the Resident ashore where he spent a couple of hours and received the Sultan of Lahej.

AMERICAN PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Starts on a Cruise to Far East.

LONDON, SEPT 6.

The first squadron of the American Pacific Fleet, comprising eight armoured cruisers, has sailed from San Francisco on a six months' cruise in the Far East.

NEW TURKISH LOAN.

Seven Millions Wanted.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Turkey has decided to enter into a contract for a four per cent loan of (Turkish) £7,000,000. The loan will be applied to paying the Oriental Railway and Abdul Hamid's creditors, to relieving sufferers at Adana and to making good the deficit in revenue.

THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

Heavy Firing.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The Moors yesterday kept up a continuous artillery and rifle-fire at Alhucemas. The Spanish batteries and a cruiser responded vigorously. The Moors' fusillade hampered the landing of stores and munitions. Stormy weather is also impending.

THE ETHIOPIAN RAILWAY.

Satisfactorily Settled.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

A telegram received in Paris from Addis Abeba states that the Ethiopian Railway question has been satisfactorily settled.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Himalaya," [illegible] mails of the 27th ultimo, left [illegible]3 p.m. to-day.

THE BUDGET AND THE LORDS.

Gravity of the Situation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

The *Times* says: "With the daily growing feeling that the House of Commons is not entitled to force a revolution on the nation without obtaining its deliberate assent, it may be most difficult for the Unionist leaders to advise the Lords not to reject the Budget, though the consequences will certainly be serious and may be incalculably grave."

THE ANGLO-SIAMESE TREATY.

Rights of British Subjects.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

The *Times* publishes a letter from a British subject in Siam signed "Civis Romanus" who strongly complains with regard to Anglo-Siamese treaty. He doubts whether the extension of the right of holding property granted to British subjects will be a substantial advantage unless Great Britain insists on a complete reform of procedure of Siamese land departments. The writer also objects to other provisions of the Treaty.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Satisfactory Relations.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Porte, in replying to the friendly assurances of the new Greek Cabinet, expresses satisfaction therewith as tending to strengthen the Turco-Greek relations.

LORD KITCHENER'S FAREWELL.

Departure from Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

At the send-off to Lord Kitchener up on Ridge here to-day, the Bishop Cotton School boys were drawn up at the Snowdon end and commenced cheering when Lord Kitchener's motor-car arrived. The vehicle was then slowed down and passed at a foot's pace through the line of cheering people. Sir Louis Dane was there himself with his officers to represent the Punjab. Sir John Hewett represented the United Provinces and Lord Francis Scott and Captain Mackenzie said farewell on behalf of the Viceroy. While the massed bands of the Wiltshire and Lancashire Regiments played "Auld Lang Syne," Lord Kitchener was accompanied by General Birdwood and Captain Fitzgerald. The party received another cheer as they passed the Public Works Department where the Railway Secretariat was drawn up.

THE LATE MR. R. LAWLEY.

Funeral at Ootacamund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 6.

The funeral of the late Mr. R. Lawley took place on Sunday evening at St. Thomas' Cemetery, Ootacamund. The scene was one of a very pathetic nature. The large procession was composed of all the heads of Government now in Ootacamund, the chief mourners being Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley and the Misses Lawley, who were overcome with grief. The coffin was literally covered with wreaths, and as the procession proceeded from Government House, a large number of people followed. At the Cemetery the procession was met by the Revd. Mr. Breay, Chaplain and four other chaplains. The funeral service was read by the Bishop of Madras.

In all the churches the "Dead March in Saul" was played last night. Their Excellencies have been the recipients of several telegrams of condolence.

SIR HENRY McMAHON.

Returns from Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon arrived in Quetta from home this afternoon. His arrival was private, but there was a large gathering at the station to welcome him, including Colonel Archer who has been officiating as Agent General to the Governor in Baluchistan during Sir Henry's absence, and most of the Political Officers of Baluchistan.

A large number of Baluchi Chiefs are in Quetta for the Annual Assembly and Horse Show.

THE TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Calcutta telegraphists, numbering 150, held a meeting last night to discuss the Government reply to their memorial. They are considering the advisability of appealing to the Secretary of State and sending a delegate to England and to place their case before Parliament.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

Signs of the End.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Indications of the approaching end of the monsoon in Upper India continue to be reported. The Meteorological Department to-day announce that large pressure changes have occurred during the past few days, resulting in the transfer to Gujarat of the lowed barometric pressure which has produced a temporary withdrawal of the monsoon from the eastern districts of the country. The fall of barometer is also reported at Zanzibar where the wind is now north-westerly instead of southerly. The rain at Simla continues, but is now accompanied by thunder and the almost invariable concomitant of a break.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

Englishmen Bat on a Soft Wicket.

PARSEES' POOR OPENING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Four thousand spectators witnessed the start of the Presidency-Parsee cricket match this mornig, and the maidan presented a brilliant and animated appearance. Major Southey and Mr. Cooper acted as umpires and Divecha and Captain Sullivan as scorers.

As a result of to-day's game the Presidency hold a decided advantage over the Parsees. In fact, the Presidency outplayed the Parsees in all the departments of the game. In the batting Greig, Cooper and Milne treated their trundlers with scant respect. In bowling Napier had the Parsee batsmen entirely at his mercy, and in the fielding department the Parsees missed more than half a dozen easy chances. The Parsee fielding was poor in the extreme and quite unworthy of their reputation as smart fields. The game was interesting and sensational enough to sustain the interest of the spectators throughout. The Parsees won the toss, but looking at the extremely wet state of the pitch, they decided to send in the Presidency to bat, and the latter scored 192, a total, though not good, must be considered satisfactory, looking to the extremely wet and treacherous state of the wicket. Indeed, no tall scoring was possible on a wicket like that; in fact the Presidency deserve great credit for running up that total. The Presidency innings underwent quite a number of vicissitudes. The start was sensational enough in all conscience, as with the total only at 9 Warden with a huge leg break completely beat Heath who is considered one of the finest bat among the Presidency and another disaster was not long in befalling the Presidency who with the adding of only two to the total lost Foster, the great Worcestershire batsman, out to a catch in the slips by Driver off Warden and the prospects looked decidedly gloomy when, with the total standing at 36, the Presidency lost yet another dashing bat, McCloughlin of Quetta, who was given l-b-w to Watcha. Here there was urgent necessity of a change in Presidency tactics, and the Presidency wisely decided to force the game. They were presented with one of those occasions when kill or cure methods alone prove effective, and fortunately for the Presidency they had the men of the hour in Greig, Simms, Cooper and Milne, the last three of whom discarding orthodox methods wisely went in for slogging, pure and simple, and the result justified the decision. The Sussex amateur made the place hot for the Parsees and knocked up his 19 within an incredibly short space of time. The total stood at 56 for 4 wickets when he was out to a brilliant catch by Kapadia off Watcha. The next two wickets fell with the total at 99. At this stage it seemed another rot was going to set in as the Presidency lost two more wickets for only 20 runs more. But then came a long stand by Cooper and Milne who, meeting all the Parsee bowling with confidence, added 69 for the ninth wicket and the innings eventually terminated with the total at 192. The alternative decided on by the Presidency had proved successful and the innings which at one time threatened to be a mere procession to and from the wickets, eventually proved, thanks to the wise resolve, one of the pluckiest ever played. The Parsees going in to bat could make only 22 for four wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day. They entirely failed to grasp the situation. At first it appeared they, too, like the Presidency, had decided to go in for slogging, but with the exception of Parekh nobody adopted that only wise alternative. After his dismissal none of the Parsee batsmen who had a knock at the wickets could muster up the courage to have a bang, and thus lost four wickets for a paltry 22. The extremely poor show which they made with the bat may be seen from the fact that they took full one hour to make their 22. It has, however, to be remembered that Meherhomji, their captain, one of the most astute of skippers, has sacrificed the tail and kept back his first bats in the hope that the wicket might improve to-morrow.

The outstanding feature of the day's batting was the brilliant innings of Greig. Though it did not run up to big figures, it was still one of the finest ever played by him. A charming exhibition of scientific batting it was immediately superior to any other batting display of the day, superior even to Cooper's innings. It was a treat to watch the masterly way in which and the superb confidence with which he treated all Parsee bowling. The struggle between him and Warden was exciting in the extreme. It was a tremendous fight between European resourcefulness and Parsee astuteness, presenting the spectators with a rare cricket treat. His partners at the other end were falling like nine pins before Warden's bowling but he never seemed to mind in the least the huge leg breaks of the premier Parsee trundler and continued his brilliant career quite imperturbably. Cooper played a merry game and knocked up 55, the highest individual score of the day and was unconquered when the Presidency innings terminated. Though not quite faultless he played a fine innings which included one sixer and four fours. And the chances which he gave were due to the desire to force the game. Napier of Quetta carried off the bowling honours of the day. Irresistible as an avalanche he had bowled his 9 overs, 6 maidens for 8 runs and 3 wickets, as superb a piece of bowling as seen on any ground. Simms bowled 4 overs, 1 maiden for 7 runs and 1 wicket. For the Parsis, Lala topped the bowling averages with three wickets for 30 runs. The game will be continued to-day.

THE PRESIDENCY INNINGS.

Captains Greig and Heath opened the Presidency account, facing the bowling of Warden and Mistry. Greig started brilliantly by hitting Warden to leg for four off the very first delivery, and again driving the left-hander to the boundary off his third. Mistry bowled a maiden over to Heath. Disaster, however, was in store for the Presidency; as in the next over Warden completely beat Heath with a leg-break. Foster, the next man in, had a very short stay at the wickets, as Warden in his third over had him caught in the slips by Driver (11—2—0). This certainly was a disastrous beginning, two good bats being out with the total only at 11. McCloughlin, the Quetta man, now partnered Greig. Notwithstanding these disasters, Greig imperturbably continued his brisky career, and impartially treating both Warden and Mistry with boundaries telegraphed 20. This was soon followed by the third decade, as the result of a single by McCloughlin off Warden. Greig had made the pace a bit too fast to suit the Parsee skipper, who now put on Watcha, in place of Mistry at the Council Hall end. A funny incident occurred at this stage. A full toss from Warden hit the wicket-keeper's gloves and then struck Greig's wicket. The Parsee crowd sent up a yell at what they thought was the dismissal of their most formidable opponent, but they were soon undeceived, and counter cheers from the Presidency camp greeted their discomfiture. With the total at 36, McCloughlin was l.-b.-w. to Watcha (36—3—8). Simms, the Sussex amateur, who apparently had instructions to hit out, forced the game by hitting Watcha twice to the boundary, and then hitting him clean over the northern boundary. Simms was, however, missed twice by Masani off Watcha, and once by Meherhomji off Warden. His merry career then came to an end. He again skied a ball off Watcha, and was held beautifully in the long field by Kapadia (56—4—19). E. E. Christie assisted Greig, who soon sent up 60. Seventy went up as the result of one hour's batting, but then the Presidency lost Greig. Dinshaw who had relieved Watcha sent down a ball, which, kicking up touched Greig's gloves, and went to the wicket-keeper's hands (74—5—36). Faviell was seventh man. He and Christie played a cautious game, and gradually took the total to 90. Mistry then relieved Dinshaw, and Lala was put on in place of Warden. Faviell hit Lala clean over the Gymkhana boundary, but the next over was given l-b-w to the same bowler. Sprott, the Presidency skipper, went in, and a leg-bye off Mistry sent up the century amid cheers, which were renewed on Sprott placing Lala to leg for three. The total had been increased by one only, when Lala broke through Christie's defence with a beautiful off-break. The retiring bats man had by cautious cricket contributed 15 (104—7—15). Cooper, the next man in, enlivened the game a bit by sending Lala to the boundary and telegraphing 110. Cooper then had a life, being missed at point by Mistry off Lala, an easy chance. Another misfortune befell the Presidency, as the total stood at 119, when Sprott was given l-b-w. to Lala (120—8—10). Milne, who followed in, started his account with a four off Mistry, and a little later sent up 130 with a single off Lala. He then had a piece of luck, a skied ball off his bat being dropped by Driver off Lala. Cooper, rejoicing at his escape, drove Watcha lately put on, for three and four, and telegraphed 140. Warden replaced Lala and at this stage a shower interrupted the play which was then adjourned for lunch, the Presidency score being 145 runs for 8 wickets.

Owing to the wet state of the pitch, play was not resumed until 4-15. Milne and Cooper, the not-outs of the morning, opened to Warden and Watcha. Milne started by hitting Warden for two, and got a single off his last delivery. He then got a couple off Watcha and sent up 150 which was soon followed by 160. Cooper opened his shoulders and twice hit Watcha for three and in the next over as many times sent Warden to the boundary, thus telegraphing 170. Mistri now relieved Watcha, but notwithstanding the change in the bowling, Cooper continued his exhilarating innings and hit Warden over the eastern boundary amid aloud cheering. The total stood at 188, when Milne, who had been playing an equally merry game, was caught in the slips by Warden off Mistri. He with Cooper had brought the total from 119 for eight wickets to 188 for nine wickets (188—9—23). Napier joined Cooper who was missed by Kapadia off Warden. In the next over, but a little later, Napier was held in the slips by Warden off Mistry. The Presidency innings terminated with the total at 192.

THE PARSI INNINGS.

Masani and Parekh opened the Parsis' venture, the Presidency attack being entrusted to Napier and Milne. Napier bowled a maiden to Masani. Parekh opened his account by getting a single off Milne's second delivery and in the next over sent Napier to the boundary. However he was caught at the next ball at mid-on by Greig (5-1-5). Lala who joined Masani had at very short stay at the wicket as he had just managed to break his duck, when Napier had him caught at point by Greig (6-2-1). Warden joined Masani who with the total only at 9 was caught at short leg by Heath off Napier (9-3-3). Dinshaw of Karachi assisted Warden, and Napier and Milne each sent down a maiden. Warden then hit Milne for a couple to leg and the first decade straggled up after 30 minutes' batting. This result was due to Napier who was bowling fine lengths and was well nigh unplayable. He sent down yet another maiden to Dinshaw. At this stage Simms was put on to bowl in place of Milne at the Council Hall end. Warden got a single off Simms and hit Napier for two. Simms then sent down a maiden to Dinshaw. The game was tedious in the extreme, runs coming only in singles and then, too, at pretty long intervals. Another disaster befell the Parsees as, with the total only at 17, Dinshaw one of their best bats, was caught in the slips by Napier off Simms, the ball breaking in tremendously from leg, touching his bat and going into the fieldsman's hands (17-4 0). Driver, a young Xavierite, filled the vacant place, whom Warden welcomed with a single off Napier. The new comer then nicely put Simms to leg for three and telegraphed 20. When stumps were drawn for the day the Parsees had made 22 for four wickets.

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Capt. Greig, c Chinoy, b Dinshaw	...	36
Capt. Heath, b Warden	...	9
Mr. G. N. Foster, c Driver, b Warden	...	0
Mr. McCloughlin, l-b-w, b Watcha	...	8
Mr. C. L. Simms, c Kapadia, b Watcha	...	19
Mr. E. E. Christie, b Lala	...	15
Mr. Faviell, l-b-w, b Lala	...	14
Mr. F. L. Sprott, l-b-w, b Lala	...	10
Mr. Cooper, not out	...	55
Mr. J. S. Milne, c Warden, b Mistry	...	23
Mr. Napier, c Warden, b Mistry	...	0
Extras	...	12
Total	...	192

THE PARSEES.

1st Innings.

Mr. F. Masani, c Heath, b Napier	...	3
Mr. M. Parekh, c Greig, b Napier	...	5
Mr. K. Lala, c Greig, b Napier	...	1
Mr. J. Warden, not out	...	6
Mr. N. Dinshaw, c Napier, b Simms	...	0
Mr. D. Driver, not out	...	4
The rest to bat.		
Extras	...	3
Total (for four wickets)		22

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mistry	12-8	6	26	2
Warden	19	2	67	2
Watcha	7	0	40	2
Dinshaw	4	0	8	0
Lala	6	1	30	3

RUNNING TRAIN OUTRAGE.

Lady Falls From her Carriage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 6.

The following are details of the incident in the North-Western Railway train near Nak Band, Kushalgarh:—

On Friday, a second-class passenger, named Miss Norris, jumped out of the train in motion owing to a Pathan entering her carriage. Miss Norris left Lahore by the up Calcutta mail bound for Parachinar, a small station on the Frontier. At Rawalpindi she changed into the Kohat train. Finding herself alone in a second-class compartment, she sent for the Guard, but was unsuccessful in her attempts to see him. The compartment was entered from a verandah by a sliding door. Miss Norris, being unable to shut the door, passed a towel through the handle of the door and fastened it to the opposite window. She had slept for about half an hour, when she was suddenly roused by hearing footsteps in the carriage verandah. She discovered a Pathan attempting to effect entrance into the compartment. She called out but got no reply. Unable to find the communication cord, Miss Norris rushed to the door and with the help of the towel she managed to keep the intruder out. The Pathan eventually went back to his compartment, which Miss Norris noticed he entered through the window. The young lady then went into the lavatory, intending to lock herself in there, but unable to fasten the door she opened the window and crawled out hoping that some one would notice her and come to her rescue. Apparently she missed her footing and fell, sustaining some injuries. She made frantic but ineffectual efforts to climb on to the footboard of the passing carriages. Miss Norris then walked on to Nak Band, which was near by, being helped part of the way by on old man whom she met close to the Nak Band Station. Here her injuries were temporarily attended to, but some time afterwards she was taken on to Kohat, where she was met by the Civil Surgeon.

From enquiries made from the Railway authorities, it appears that the compartment in which Miss Norris was travelling was fitted with a communication chain reaching right down to the lower bunk. An examination of the door of the compartment has shown that the catch was in proper working order. Two Guards were on the train at the time of the incident and the carriage in which Miss Norris was travelling had no footboards. The incident happened immediately after the train had started from the station. The Railway authorities were prompt in coming to Miss Norris's assistance. A special train taking her on almost immediately to Kohat.

It has now been definitely settled that Colonel Dunlop Smith, Private Secretery to Lord Minto, is to succeed to the appointment in London held by the late Sir Curzon Wyllie. Colonel Dunlop Smith joins the India Office early next year, probably about February. He will be much missed in India, but the good judgment, tact and sympathy which have stood him in such stead as Private Secretary to the Viceroy equip him also in an especial sense for the important political duties he has been selected to fill in London. It is not yet known who will succeed him in India. It will be remembered, however, that when Colonel Dunlop Smith was away on leave Colonel A. F. Pinney acted in his stead.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Army Candidates.

SALISBURY PLAIN CAMPS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

A memorandum on the Army Entrance Examinations has been drawn up by Mr. William Trevor, at the request of Mr. Haldane, and is now being circulated privately. The writer claims that the Army qualifying certificate examination is the principal cause of the present shortage of candidates for the competitive entrance examination into Sandhurst.

There are thirteen papers, Mr. Trevor points out, in the qualifying examination, and a candidate must pass in every one of these on the same occasion. Geometry is the greatest stumbling block. "Common-sense people would imagine," he says, "that the Army qualifying is a much easier affair than the competition entrance examination for Sandhurst. But this is not so. The two examinations are conducted by totally different examining bodies: the qualifying by the Army Qualifying Board, the competitive by the Civil Service Commission. These two bodies appear to set their papers without any knowledge of each other's existence. Since the Army qualifying was first instituted in September, 1905, from 50 to 75 per cent. of the candidates examined have been rejected. It has proved far two drastic a purge. It ought not to be so if the candidates were what they ought to be, not what they are, but very few boys of any real ability go into the Army through Sandhurst. Army candidates, for the most part come from the upper middle part of the school; they are excellent fellows, but idle and book-shy. With careful eye-to-eye teaching and extra pressure, which they get in Army classes or at Army tutors, they are quite capable of qualifying in all the subjects set in the Army qualifying if they might taskle them singly or in groups. But to expect such boys to pass in them all at the same examination is to expect too much.

"In attempting to screw them up you have succeeded in screwing them out. You cannot attract a superior class into the Army merely by making the entrance examinations more difficult. To do so you will have to offer improved conditions of service, better pay, and so forth. You are rejecting the greater part of the existing supply, and, at the same time, are unable to tap a fresh one. By the qualifying examination as at present conducted you are excluding by means of thirteen or fourteen stumbling blocks much material which is quite as good as any which you are admitting.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

"The steps which I think ought to be taken immediately are these:—

(1) Abolish the thirteen or fourteen stumbling blocks this September, by grouping mathematics and English each as one subject; that is, let a candidate who makes, say, two-fifths of the total aggregate of marks, given for all branches of mathematics, or English, 'qualify.'

(2) Lower the standard in geometry. At present a candidate is expected to know the first three books of Euclid well enough to serve as the instrument for the solution of similar problems. This is a severe test of mathematical ability, one which many good scholars would fail to pass.

(3) See that the French, German, and Latin papers set in the qualifying are really easier than those set in the competitive.

(4) After September abolish the qualifying altogether. It was never, in my opinion, at all necessary. One examination, the competitive, will do all the sifting required.

(5) Let candidates who wish to go into the Army through the Special Reserve or Territorial Army qualify, as formerly, in the Sandhurst Competitive.

(6) Reduce the limit of age for competing for Sandhurst and Woolwich to seventeen and-a-half, or seventeen. The limit of age for Sandhurst and other candidates has been raised merely to square them with University candidates. Time and expense are a great consideration to impecunious parents, like many old officers and clergymen. A soldier, who is often too old at forty-five, had need begin his career as soon as he can. Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, and Sir Evelyn Wood were none the worse officers for having got their commissions very young!

MR. HALDANE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Trevor gives an account of an interview he had with Mr. Haldane, the Chief of the General Staff, and the Director of Military Training at the War Office, to discuss the points raised in his memorandum. "Mr. Haldane said that he had looked at the papers set in the qualifying examination. He admitted that 'there was some truth in my statement that the geometry test was an unfair one,' that 'there was no appreciable difference between the Latin, French, and German papers set in the qualifying and those set in the Sandhurst competitive.' He said he was anxious to get candidates who had taken school 'leaving certificates' in preference to those whose who had got 'qualifying certificates,' that he regarded 'the holders of leaving certificates' as a class superior to the holders of 'qualifying certificates,' that 'the qualifying certificate examination was only meant as a side-door for those who had not got 'leaving certificates.' He seemed to imply that they ought to be thankful for any such mercy! I pointed out to him that all the public schools in England have not yet produced more than one hundred holders of 'leaving certificates' in the year. Some of the English great public schools refuse to submit to the inspection, which is insisted upon before they are allowed to grant 'leaving certificates.' The headmaster of one of our greatest schools has just informed me that he is prepared to wipe out his Army class altogether if Mr. Haldane insists on stamping holders of qualifying certificates as inferior to holders of 'leaving certificates.' But Mr. Haldane foretold that his 'leaving certificate' scheme would in the end be triumphant. I cannot argue against prophecy. Mr. Haldane did not agree with my statement that better candidates be attracted by making the entrance examinations more difficult. He said that there were more plums in a military career, and more easily to be obtained, than in many professions—for example, the Bar—that the Army would be a more sought for profession in the future than it had been in the past. Again I cannot argue against prophecy. He considered the present shortage of candidates for Sandhurst 'accidental and temporary, and not likely to recur.' But this is already the third occasion on which there has been a steadily increasing shortage!"

SALISBURY PLAIN MANŒUVRES.

The Territorials have folded their tents and left Salisbury Plain, but already their places are being occupied in that big manœuvres area by contingents of Regular soldiers. It was during the course of last week that brigades, regiments, batteries, and battalions of Tommy Atkinses began marching from various military districts towards that camping-ground. Detachments of the Household Troops, with other troopers and gunners, were actually on the Plain before the last of the Territorials going home had entrained.

Since Monday, hard by the late camp at Larkhill, a new cavalry encampment is daily growing up that begins to rival in size that of the Territorials. Further to the eastward and the Avon, by Durrington, there are already quartered two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery. Before the current week lapses the 2nd and 4th Cavalry Brigades will be established near Larkhill. Later, the 4th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, with the 4th Dragoon Guards and a field troop of Royal Engineers, will also arrive to join the rest of the mounted force.

The Household Brigade (the Blues and the Life Guards), with the 1st Cavalry Brigade and the 8th Brigade, R. H. A., and some R. E's (field troops), will have their camp at West Down North. That is close to where part of of the 2nd Division Territorials were encamped. It is intended that there will be, after the cavalry training two divisions of horse formed the "Blue" and the "White" contending forces, each having a division of troopers assigned to them respectively.

Although the Army manœuvres, on a grand scale, are to be limited to three big field days this year, yet there will be an enormous force of Regulars of all arms engaged under the direction of General Sir John French, who will be in supreme command. The troops will include the two cavalry divisions indicated, and the 1st and 2nd Aldershot Infantry Divisions under General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, with the 3rd and 4th Infantry Divisions under General Sir Arthur Paget. In the earlier stages of the assembling of the troops they will engage amongst themselves in inter-divisional operations under their own commanders.

OVER 60,000 SOLDIERS.

The 7th, 8th and 9th Regular Infantry Brigades being now on the Plain, on the east side of the Avon, the 3rd Division, under General Sir Charles Douglas, is to be seen daily at work. Meanwhile the cavalry in both their camps are busy with their brigade training. Next week they will begin divisional operations. Or, perhaps, it can be put more correctly by stating that from August 28th to September 22 next the two cavalry divisions will be engaged in manœuvres. General Sir John French will proceed to Swindon on that date, and have his headquarters there during the operations.

The two Aldershot Divisions of Regulars, with all their guns and impedimenta (the 1st and 2nd Divisions), will take the field together about September 13 next, and keep on until the close of the brief grand campaign, which ends on September 22. The 3rd Division goes out on September 4, and the 4th Division (both infantry) is already moving into its training area. Thus, with four divisions of Regulars, infantry with guns etc., and two divisions of cavalry, General Sir John French will have the direction in the field of a force of at least sixty thousand soldiers. The terrain for the cavalry embraces a crecent-shaped block of land in Wilts, touching the north edge of Salisbury Plain. The convex top of this crescent is by Swindon. Lying on the westward of a line (N. and S.) drawn from Davizes through Swindon to Lechlade into Warwickshire, and northward of the cavalry divisions area will be; on the west, the 1st Divisions, and below the 3rd Division; eastward of the line will be the 2nd Division, and below it the 4th Division. On the west the boundaries will include Gloucester, on the east Oxford, and north-east Banbury.

The cavalry will remain on the Plain, engaging in their own tactical drill, until the 3rd of September, when they will move to take up their role in the big operations. It is expected that they will be engaged in battle near Lambourne and Marlborough Downs about September 16. When the four divisions of infantry go to war with each other on September 20 next, each will have a cavalry division, consisting of two brigades of horse, with a brigade of R.H.A. and field troops of R.E.

MADRAS RAILWAY BREACHED.

Transhipment Impossible.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 6.

I am informed by the General Traffic Manager of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway that owing to the north-east line of the Madras Railway being breached one mile north of Nellore, trains cannot run beyond Nellore from the south and from the north beyond Padugupadu. At present transhipment is impossible owing to the flood. The mails are being sent via Guntakal and Bezwada.

LATER.

Regarding the breach on the North-East line a later telegram states the mails, passengers and light luggage can now be transhipped but owing to the rush of water repair to the line is delayed. The Traffic Officers are on the spot and give all possible assistance to passengers. Until further advised the mails and through passengers for Calcutta and North of Nellore will be transhipped at mile 109.

MR. NAOROJI'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 6.

The members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha held a social gathering in the premises of the Sabha on Saturday evening in honour of the celebration of the 85th anniversary of the birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Vice-President of the Sabha, taking the chair in the absence through indisposition of the Hon'ble Nawab Seyed Mahomed, the President, referred to Mr. Naoroji's career in eulogistic terms and announced that he would send the following telegram:—"MahajanaSabha sends its cordial greetings to Grand Old Man of India on eighty-fifth birthday and prays the Almighty for a continuance of the noble life, rich in service to the Motherland."

ANOTHER DACOITY CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FARIDPUR, SEPTEMBER 6.

Birendra Chatterjee aged seventeen has been brought from Calcutta under arrest and lodged in jail where his brother Sarah-Chandra Chatterjee aged twenty is already detained under Section 399 I. P. C. (preparation to commit dacoity) both belong to a respectable brahmin family of Fatejungpur.

CONGRESSWALLAS DISAGREE.

Question of Committee-Men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

At Hooghly yesterday, after the day's proceedings, the question of the nomination of members to the Subjects' Committee led to a warm discussion between Nationalists and Moderates, and for some time everything was in utter confusion. Eventually the Nationalists yielded to the Moderates and decided to adopt the method taken in the Pabna Conference, namely fifteen men from Calcutta, fifteen from Hooghly, and four from each of the Districts.

BERI-BERI IN CALCUTTA.

Expert Opinion Wanted.

The General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation at their meeting last week considered the following report by the Health Officer on the outbreak of beri-beri in Calcutta:—

In view of the extensive outbreak of this ill-understood disease, the Board of Health at my request met on the 19th instant to consider what measures, if any could be adopted. The Board is of opinion that from want of knowledge as to the cause of this disease it is impossible to prescribe measures for its prevention. It is of opinion that notification of the occurrence of cases would be desirable in order to estimate the extent to which it is prevailing. The Board considers that from its widespread character further investigations are required into the nature of the disease, and recommend that officers should be deputed for this duty either from the Corporation, if they can be spaired, or by Government. The Board is agreed that active measures cannot be taken, but suggest that the public should be notified that infected houses should be disinfected.

On the following day (20th August) this expression of opinion of the Board of Health was read out to the General Committee who resolved "that the matter be referred to the Health Officer for investigation, report, and advice (within a fortnight)."

To obtain information from the medical practitioners of the city, I sent out a circular letter containing the following question:—

"EPIDEMIC DROPSY."

HEALTH OFFICER'S ENQUIRIES.

1. Is the disease prevalent in the neighbourhood of your residence?
2. Does it attack rich and poor alike and persons of all ages?
3. Is it in your opinion infectious and does it readily spread through a house-hold?
4. If infectious, what is the duration of the incubation period?
5. What percentage of cases coming under your immediate care have proved fatal?
6. Have you any evidence as to the cause of the disease?
7. Have any cases been followed by partial paralysis?

Before I refer in detail to the present outbreak some information of the previous occurrence of this disease may be interesting. It appeared apparently for ths first time in Calcutta in 1877. Again in 1878 and 1879. Also in Assam and in Mauritius in 1878. The Calcutta outbreak was limited to a particular quarter and the death-rate was high. Elsewhere there were but few deaths. A small outbreak attacking a few house-holds only occurred again in Calcutta in 1901 and a few cases were reported in Madras also. No further cases were reported until the outbreak in the Alipore. Reformatory in July 1907. Fifty cases were there reported, and shortly afterwards other cases were noted in different parts of the City. This outbreak continued until the spring of 1908 and during the course of about nine months a large number of cases were heard of but the mortality was small. In 1907 only 15 deaths were registered as due to this disease but the year 1908 there have been registered 33 deaths. The present outbreak apparently commenced in July and was first reported in the northern half of the City.

There is considerable difference of opinion amongst the profession in Calcutta as to this disease. Some, following McLeod, conclude that epidemic dropsy is a disease "sui generis," others recognizing the similarity of the symptoms with those of beri-beri consider that these outbreaks are those of the latter disease. In 1877 many physicians in Calcutta looked upon the cases of so-called epidemic dropsy as a form of beri-beri, and Manson admits that in many respects it (epidemic dropsy) resembles very closely those cases of beri-beri in which dropsy is a prominent symptom and in which the nervous phenomena are slight or altogether absent.

With our experience of this disease since July 1907, it is impossible to accept all the conclusions of the writers before that date. The two diseases present such similar symptoms that there is no clear distinction between them. The essential symptoms of both are dropsy and peripheral neuritis, though perhaps in different degrees in different outbreaks. Death is brought about in a similar manner, sometimes suddenly and sometimes slowly by nervous disturbance of the heart's action. I cannot accept the conclusion of one authority that "the knee jerks where always present and no anæsthesia could be detected in any stage of the affection "thus distinguishing epidemic dropsy from beri-beri." I am aware that some physicians would still hold to the same distinction but must reply that if these two signs are to differentiate the two diseases, that we must look upon the present epidemic and that of 1907-08 also as of beri-beri and not of epidemic dropsy at all. If we do this we are landed in other difficulties, namely that our cases in Calcutta correspond almost entirely to the "wet" form of beri-beri and show few if any, examples of the so-called "dry" variety. It is not necessary for me to give a scientific exegesis on this subject here. It is sufficient perhaps for me to say that the disease now prevalent is apparently a communicable disease (occurring most commonly by a series of cases in families) characterized by dropsy chiefly of the lower extremities and by the symptoms of peripheral neuritis, viz., by tingling by numbness by tenderness of the muscles, by weakness of the limbs, and by affection of the heart. There is often slight fever, occasionally vomiting, somewhat frequently diarrhœa and at times a "measly" sort of rash. More or less weakness or prostration occurs in all cases and anæmia frequently accompanies the later stages. The course of the attack is uncertain, some dying within a few days, others dragging on in a convalescent state for many months.

The replies to my questions received from medical practitioners in Calcutta show that—

1. The disease is prevalent in nearly all parts of the City (excluding the European quarter).
2. It attacks rich and poor alike but is seldom seen in young children.
3. It is generally considered to be infectious and to readily spread through a household.
4. No information is forthcoming as to the duration of the inc

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

In the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. the weather rendered play of a good description impossible. However, the Y. M. C. A. in the first half scored a lucky goal through Elliott miskicking. In the second half the Y. M. C. A. added four more goals to their credit, Brown, Dowling and Pack being the scorers. Time put an end to an uninteresting game, the score standing at :—

Y. M. C. A..... 5 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana ..... nil

The Teams were :—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Goal : Keith-Roach ; backs: Elliott and Cooper ; half-backs : Barrett, Wengi and Sim ; forwards : Murray, Hargreaves, Moir, Price and Sharpe.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal : Hildreth; backs : Deane and C. Templeton ; half-backs : Hotz, Ward and H. Templeton ; forwards : Roberts, Dowling, Brown, Pack and Whitcombe.

POONA RACES—SECOND DAY.

Horses Left in for To-morrow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The following are the horses left in for Wednesday the 8th instant.

THE KHARAKAWASLA PLATE.—R. C. and distance over seven flights :—Recovery, 12st 3lbs ; Wakeful, 11st 8lbs ; Cheeky, 10st 12lbs ; Tete-a-tete, 9st 6lbs; Carmenita, 9st 2lbs; Little Dolly, 8st 9lbs; Daphne, 8st 6lbs and Nigam, 7st 10lbs.

POONA PLATE.—5 furlongs :—Ebullition, Tangaroo, Paddy's Darling, Killa, Croat, Soult Line, Lord Carlyon, Lumination.

THE CRITERION.—Seven furlongs :—Absentee, Xuba, Bobbie, Ashanti Gold, Windy, Sue, Lachlan, Oakton, Paul, Pry, Galloping Girl II., Chobham, Sacricomer, and Mergul.

THE POONA DERBY.—One and a half miles :—Second Thoughts, Antica, Reefat, Parliament, Hyder II., Hundred, Darianoor, Merrily, Babil, Cato, Dhaler, Devon, Colaba, Urgent, Silver Mine, Young Salamic, Hyacinth, Thaboor, Hazza, Brutus, Nanuk and Lapwing.

THE DEALERS PLATE.—Seven furlongs.—Surkhab, Company, Farick, Imood, Tachrect, Dumra, Darby, Sanjakdar, Dilerjung, and Moonib Pasha.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Six furlongs.—Shanwar, Lassa, The Beetle, Hishar, Mudkoor, Gafal, Sheriff, Orby, Adham, Rajpur, Prince Chestnut and Nagashi.

*. THIRD DAY.

For the Poona races first meeting, third day, Saturday, 11th September, the following are the handicaps published to-day :—

POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—About two miles :—Gerard, 11st 7lbs ; Clear Artist 11st 5lbs ; Dirty Boy 10st 12lbs ; The Loof 10st 11lbs ; Greenstone 10st 9lbs. Lamrock 10st 3lbs; Amutbee 10st 1lb; Isle, 9st 13lbs ; Squire Alfred 9st 12lbs; Whisper 9st 9lbs; Pincher 9st 6lbs; ugly 8st 4lbs. If top weight not accepting top weight will be raised to that weight and others in proportion.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE.—Six furlongs :—Refreshed 9st. 12lbs., Danseib 9st. 2lbs., Lady Nannie 9st. Wild Boy 8st. 12lbs., Pantry Girl 8st. 10lbs.; Russely Rose 8st. 8lbs.; Gun Metal 8st. 8lbs.; Lorraine 8st. 5lbs.; Runaway 8st. 1lb. ; Naughty Boy 7st. 10lbs.; Game Back 7st. 8lbs.; Cracker 7st. 6lbs ; Mandeville 7st. 5lbs.; Encourage 7st. 1lb. and Koko 6st. 9lbs.

Weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPTEMBER 3.

SUNDAY, Monday and Thursday were three excellent mornings' meeting. The former day we met at the eighth mile-stone on the Nasik Road at 6-15. In spite of the early hour, a large field of about 50 people were out to enjoy the sport. The stony knolls at the north end of the Vale of Tears was drawn. Jack was soon found and started away in a northerly direction. After a run of about two-and-a-half miles he took refuge in a babul tree, but not for long, he evidently thought his position insecure, for he jumped down right in the middle of the pack and was killed.

This took from start to finish about 13 minutes. The morning being still young we moved back to the tenth mile-stone, and soon found a jackal about quarter of a mile to the west of the road. A check occured almost immediately in a jowari, but jack and hounds were soon running again, and we galloping gaily after them. It was a splendid run of about five miles, which took us up close to Chinchael Station, lasting nearly half an hour. Mrs. Carmichael was presented with the brush. The morning was getting hot so we went home.

The usual Tuesday meet was held on Monday this week owing to the Civil Service Ball. Perhaps for the same season only some seven or eight keen riders were attracted out. Mr. Mowat brought out a party of Sowars of the 26th Cavalry. The meet was at the Aga Khan's bungalow at 6-45. The Master had the couples of hounds out, who soon found a jackal on the north of the road and hunted him through the Yerrowda babul clump, over the Dhanori Road and down to the big nullah beyond. After crossing this a left hand circle was made, which brought us nearly up to the road again. Then on we went eastwards, along the nullah, where jack got into a large area of cactus. We had been running for 21 minutes up to this point. Hounds then hunted in and out of the cactus for about eight minutes, and finally found and "finished" him. The Sowars much enjoyed the gallop and watching the obsequies of the chase.

On Thursday morning we met at 6-30 at the sixth mile-stone on the Nagar Road. Eleven couples of hounds were out to do the day's work. With a field of about forty to witness it we found close to the road and started of in a northerly direction, but soon swung right-handed towards the Wagholi Hill.

At this point three chinkara jumped up in front of the pack, but the hounds paid no attention to them, and we hunted our jackal nearly up to the foot of Wagholi Hill. Here he doubled sharp back and he was hard pressed by hounds. He sought shelter in a high jewari field where a check of a few minutes ensued, but he was hunted out of it and killed. After a grand gallop of 30 minutes about a mile north-east of Lohegaon Tank hounds were then taken.

Rain is now falling fast, which besides being most beneficial to the country, is gladly welcomed by the hunters to keep the mornings fresh and the scent good.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM vs. ST. XAVIER COLLEGE C. C.

The following match was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday:—

GYMKHANA "B".

E C Reid, c Surveyor, b Driver	...	41
G C Phillips, c Dotiwala, b Printer	...	7
T Reed, c and b Engineer	...	3
Comde D F Wines, c Driver, b Printer	...	1
E E Coombs, c Kirtikar, b Printer	...	0
C W Beadell, b Driver	...	12
D Hurlbutt, l b w, b Driver	...	24
K F Franks, st Dotiwala, b Printer	...	2
H Blair, run out	...	1
R H Syer, c Engineer, b Printer	...	2
M H Hogg, (Capt), not out	...	0
Extras.	...	2
Total	...	95

ST. XAVIER C.

D D Driver, retired	...	50
R V Kirtikar, c Beadell, b Coombs	...	34
M A Dotiwala, not out	...	26
F D Printer, c Vines, b Phillips	...	21
A H Wadia, not out	...	5
S M Surveyor	Did not bat.	
M C Daruwala		
N R Parekh		
E D Engineer		
J D Mehta		
A C Motiwala		
Extras	...	8
Total	...	144

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS vs. R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

Result :—Win by 13 runs for Govt. Telegraphs.

Scores :—

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS.

H Netscher, c Murray, b Waskar	...	4
G Sorties, c and b Waskar	...	7
G Edie, c Hearne, b Edroos	...	3
S J'Silva, c Carey, b Edroos	...	4
A Taylor, c Edroos, b Edroos	...	26
V D'Souza, b Waskar	...	3
A D'Silva, c Wengi, b Edroos	...	4
D Rodrigues, b Waskar	...	28
N U K Leslie, Captain, run out	...	13
C St Anne, not out	...	14
R Green, c Carey, b Waskar	...	2
Extras	...	10
Total	...	118

R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

Horne, c Leslie, b Sorris	...	0
Pearcey, run out	...	28
Wilson, c Leslie, b Taylor	...	2
Edroos, b Taylor	...	4
Carey, c Netcher, b Sorris	...	1
Waskar, run out	...	8
Wengi, b Taylor	...	0
Hearne, c Edie, b Taylor	...	7
Laxton, b Taylor	...	8
Murray, not out	...	0
Other, did not bat	...	0
Extras	...	7
Total	...	65

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

Played at the Oval on Saturday, between Parel Gymkhana and Commercial Gymkhana :—

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

C Colorees, c Romer	...	6
A Allan, b Fox	...	2
Briscoe, b Romer	...	0
C Pritchard, c Romer	...	7
Crisp, c Stevenson	...	20
A Lane, b Zincke	...	1
Holmes, not out	...	22
Chilton, c Stevenson	...	0
Barker, c Zincke	...	2
Hescson, b Zincke	...	0
Cooke, b Stevenson	...	0
Extras	...	1
Total	...	61

PAREL GYMKHANA.

S Sharp, run out Holmes	...	33
C Lillywhite, b Barker	...	4
V Romer, b Barker	...	7
E Dracott, c Crisp	...	4
C Stevenson, c Crisp	...	28
P Haltham, c Barker	...	0
H Fox, c Barker	...	2
H Peacock, c Barker	...	10
B Zincke, c Barker	...	0
Glendenning, not out	...	13
Irvine, c Crisp	...	9
Extras	...	8
Total	...	118

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

Kent Match Drawn.

CENTURIES BY RANSFORD AND ARMSTRONG.

London, August 21.

After the dismissal of Bardsley at Canterbury yesterday with the score standing at 162, Ransford and Armstrong commenced a partnership which was unbroken at the drawing of the stumps. Rain caused play to be interrupted several times, and there was a further downpour this morning so that play could not be started till after the luncheon hour. The weather was dull when the Kentish players took the field at 20 minutes past 3 this afternoon, and the attendance numbered only 1,500. The score reached 354—or 192 for the partnership—before Ransford was out for a splendid innings of 189, and Armstrong followed him to the pavilion soon afterwards, having also a century to his credit. The ninth wicket fell with the total at 450, but McAlister and Carter then made a capital stand and had added 72 runs for the last wicket when time was called. The match thus ended in a draw in favour of the Australians, who were 203 runs to the good at the close with one wicket still in hand.

After the second century was posted yesterday afternoon play was delayed by rain for a quarter of an hour. The players then came out again, but after 10 runs had been scored off one over from Mason were again compelled to seek the shelter of the pavilion, Ransford now being 109 and Armstrong 23. It was 50 minutes later before a fresh start was made, in cold and cheerless weather. Woolly and Mason had charge of the attack, but the bowling was soon completely mastered despite frequent changes. The third century was posted after the innings had been three hours 35 minutes in progress, and at 332 rain again set in and stopped play for the day, Ransford being 175 and Armstrong 74. The former hit brilliantly all round the wicket and made his runs in 195 minutes, his chief hits being 23 fourers. He gave an awkward chance to Prest at mid-on off Blythe's bowling when 153, and was nearly caught in the slips at 167. Armstrong was 95 minutes reaching 50, but afterwards hit with considerable vigour. When he was 29 he was badly missed by Woolley at second slip off Mason's bowling. The county's total was passed, amid cheers, after the innings had lasted three hours and three-quarters.

Heavy rain fell all night, and the wicket was saturated to-day, rendering play impracticable before lunch. The wicket was drying slowly, but was still somewhat wet when play started at 3.20 p.m. Twenty-two runs were put on, and then Ransford's great innings was closed by a catch at slip. He had played masterly all-round cricket for three hours 35 minutes, and hit 24 fours and five threes. The partnership had lasted two hours 20 minutes. 4—189—354.

Armstrong (82) was joined by Trumper, who quickly rattled up 20 before being caught. 5—20—381.

Soon after Noble's arrival Armstrong reached his century, and almost simultaneously 400 appeared—the result of four hours 50 minutes' batting. Armstrong soon afterwards returned a ball to the bowler, and retired for a splendid innings of 107, which included 11 fourers. His play throughout was a judicious combination of free hitting and strong defence. 6—107—410.

Noble and Hopkins were next associated, but the Australian captain was caught after scoring 13. 7—13—420.

Hopkins hit with great vigour, sending five balls to the boundary and one over it for six. Mason then bowled him. 8—27—445.

Cutter scored a single, and was then stumped in attempting a big hit. 9—1—450.

McAlister and Carter now came together and defied the bowling till the drawing of stumps both playing on excellent game. The Australians amassed 522 runs in 385 minutes, and were never troubled by the eight bowlers tried by the county.

Following are the scores :

KENT.

First Innings.

J Seymour, b Hopkins	...	14
E Humphreys, c Ransford, b Whitty	...	22
S H Day, c Carter, b Cotter	...	74
K L Hutchings, b Whitty	...	9
F E Woolley, c Whitty, b Hopkins	...	68
J R Mason, c Armstrong, b Noble	...	39
H E Prest, c Bardsley, b Whitty	...	43
F H Huish, b Whitty	...	4
D W Carr, c Whitty, b Hopkins	...	9
A Fielder, not out	...	10
C Blythe, b Whitty	...	16
Sundries	...	11
Total	...	319

Bowling Analysis.—Cotter, 1 for 69; Hopkins, 3 for 66 ; Armstrong, nil for 81, Whitty, 5 for 55 ; Noble, 1 for 37.

AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.

R Hartigan, b Fielder	...	25
W J Whitty, c Huish, b Fielder	...	3
W Bardsley, b Fielder	...	48
V Ransford, c Mason b Humphreys	...	189
W Armstrong, c and b Wooley	...	107
V Trumper, c Humphrey, b Woolley	...	20
M A Noble, c Blythe, b Mason	...	13
A J Hopkins, b Mason	...	27
P McAlister, not out	...	43
A Cottor, st Huish, b Seymour	...	1
H Carter, not out	...	35
Sundries	...	11
Total for nine wickets	...	522

Bowling Analysis.—Fielder, 3 for 93; Carr, 0 for 63 Blythe, 0 for 56; Mason, 2 for 75: Wooley, 2 for 80; Humphreys, 1 for 70; Seymour, 1 for 45, Day, 0 for 30.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

There has been practically no rain in the North-East of India, the United Provinces and Burma (except the Tennaserim coast), but in the rest of the country the rainfall has been well above the average. In East Punjab, Rajputana, Bombay (excluding Sind), Hyderabad, Mysore, North-East Madras, the Malabar Coast, the rainfall has been nearly general. Tavoy had three inches; Lahore, Bikanir, Jodhpore, Nagpur and Bijapur, one; Sirsa, Ajmere and Karwar, three; Surat, Bombay, Sholapur, Mangalore and Calicut, two. The large pressure changes which have taken place during the last few days have resulted in placing the region of lowest barometer over Gujarat and in consequence there has been atemporary withdrawal of the monsoon from the eastern districts of the country.

The temperature remains low in Kashmir and the Punjab. The skies are practically clear over the Gangetic Plain.

Forecast.—The rainfall is likely to increase in Gujarat and decrease in Hyderabad and North-East Madras. The Indian Ocean pressure everywhere is low and has fallen at Zanzibar where the winds are now West-North-Westerly and normal in direction, being southerly, the changes are not important.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Showery. Break needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Hansi.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants showing bolls and crop accounts continue favourable.

Delhi.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Agra.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Fine weather has set in.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton crop making good progress.

Amraoti.—Heavy continuous rain. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants healthy and showing bolls but want fine weather. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains prospects improving.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain general over district. Cotton crop making good progress.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants in flower. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Showery. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy but want fine weather. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Wadhwan.—Contiaues cloudy. Cotton plants healthy. Cotton crop making good progress and crop accounts continue favourable.

Dholera.—Showery. Rain general over district. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Showery. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Break needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains suffering from too much rain.

Bellary.—Break needed generally. Cotton sowing begun.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Santa Cruz In Cts	Colaba In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	72·06	68·02	78·37	56·58
Monday, 6th Sept.	2·90	2·75	3·90	2·23
Total	74·96	70.77	82·27	58 81
Same date last year	65·31	62·27	61·37	47·00

OUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 6,

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrctd. Total 1907.	Corrctd. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Oumballa Hill	2·40	69·96	88·95	57·97

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore records 1·20" of rain and Sirsa 2·56". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north and south-west Punjab and clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except in the extreme south-east; the minimum is everywhere normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana. Bikaner records 1·01", Jaipur 0·19" and Ajmer 3·25". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Lower Sind but normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at Karachi and in defect in north Rajputana. The minimum is generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Deesa has had 0·30", Surat 1·97", Bhavnagar Para 0·27", Rajkot 0·67" and Veraval 0·20". Skies are moderately clouded in West Central India and generally heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Saugor has received 0·28", Khandwa a very light fall, Akola 0·65", Amraoti 0·37", Nagpur 1·14" and Chanda 0·79." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half but generally heavily clouded in the southern half of the division. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general ; Bombay has had 2·23", Ratnagiri 0·78", Mormugao 0·62" and Karwar 3·34". Skies are heavily clouded in the north but moderately clouded in the south Konkan. The moisture in the air is in excess at Bombay but equal to the average elsewhere, Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0·39", Sholapur 1·89", Bijapur 1·05" and Aurangabad 2·15". Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess ; maximum temperature is in defect at most stations ; the minimum is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the West Coast and nearly so in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the southern half of the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana. Local rain has fallen in Mysore, Madras, Deccan, the northern districts of the Central Provinces and the Punjab. Skies have cleared in the United Provinces.

The monsoon continues strong in the Peninsula. An area of relatively low pressure is still noticeable over Hyderabad and the other area of low pressure which lay over Gujarat and Kathiawar is unchanged in position.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana and the western half of the Central Provinces and local rain in the Deccan. A few falls may occur in the Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

CIVILIAN AND BARRISTER JUDGES.

MR. R. F. FULTON writes to the "Rangoon Gazette":—

Sir,—I have to thank you for the appreciative notice, which appeared in the columns of your journal in June last, of the paper on the "Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service," which I read before the East India Association on the 24th May. You are good enough to approve of much that I have said in that paper, but unfortunately you dissent from my conclusion that Civilian Judges, if properly trained and thoroughly efficient and qualified, are as much entitled to the chances of high legal preferment as their barrister colleagues. I would ask the favour of your allowing me a few words in reply.

I must admit that the experience of the residents of the province of Burma in the matter of Civilian Judges may not at first sight appear to be such as I can rely on in support of my arguments. But I would point out that the Civilian Judges of the Chief Court of Rangoon have never been trained lawyers. They have been executive officers for the greater part of their careers, and two of them have reverted to the executive line. On my plan for the betterment of the judicial branch of the Civil Service, no such appointments should be made. A Civilian, once a Judge, should always be a Judge, and should only be entitled to the chances of high legal preferment, if properly trained, if thoroughly efficient and if technically qualified by being called to the bar for such preferment. Granted the possession of such qualifications, why should a Civilian Judge not have as good a chance of promotion as a barrister? You say :—"Because a successful practising barrister must necessarily have a larger outlook on life than the mere official, however experienced he may be ; his inevitable early struggles amidst a competition the fierceness of which can scarcely be realised by any one outside the profession must in most cases contribute to the efficiency and range of his mental equipment."

To this, I briefly reply :—(1) That in other countries, France for instance, and I believe also in Germany, Judges are not selected from the practising bar ; (2) that the practising barrister is prone to take a partisan view of a case, which in my experience has led to the service of barristers and pleaders as jurors being objected to; (3) that the training of a Civilian who from his earliest official years has scrupulously to regard both sides of a case does not disqualify him from, but on the contrary ensures his being a good judge of fact ; (4) that success in the Civil Service examination is a guarantee that a Civilian is possessed of a good general education, which is the best of all mental equipments ; (5) that a Civilian from his long residence in the country and the departmental examinations he has to undergo before he is ever elevated to the Bench necessarily acquires a knowledge of the people of the provinces to which he is appointed as well as of their languages, customs and ways of thinking, which is invaluable to him, and which a Barrister Judge fresh from home, does not possess and seldom if ever, acquires; (6) that successful practising barristers cannot now-a-days be induced to accept Indian Judgeships; and, finally, that the barristers who now accepts such appointments are for the most part men who have either failed or who have despaired of success in their profession, and whose principal recommendations are the fact that they have rendered political services in England, or who have attracted the favourable notice of influential personages.

I have no wish to enter into personalities, but if you will make a silent, but candid, review of our Indian Barrister Judges, I think you will be constrained to admit that, with a few brilliant exceptions this is perfectly true.

My contention is that no Judge of a High or Chief Court, whether Civilian or Barrister, should be entitled to high legal office on the ground of his belonging to any service or profession, and that in filling up high legal posts, both in India and connected with India in England, regard should be had to efficiency alone. If this be not conceded, then I would certainly advise my quondam Civilian brethren to decline to enter the judicial branch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A

Bombay, 7th September.

646 LECTURE.

A Lecture will be delivered by the Adjutant on Thursday the 9th instant at 7 p.m. at the B. V. A. Club, Apollo Bunder.

Dress.—Plain clothes. All Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers are especially requested to attend.

647 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under :—

No 1242 Coy L J Carroll, and No 1243 Trpr F Sherrock, to No. 4 Co Ahmedabad.

No 1244 G W J Johnson, No 1 Co.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 7th September.

245.—Detail for the week ending 11th instant.

To-day, Tuesday 7th instant—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

Wednesday, 8th inst.—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

II "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

III "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4 p. m.

Dress—Uniform.

Thursday, 9th instant,—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

Friday, 10th instant,—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

246.—Rifle Matches.—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1909-1910 have been received and can be seen at Headquarters. The following extracts are published for information :—The Competition is open to Volunteer of all ranks. Entrance fee Rs. 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 24th September 1909. No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1909. The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs. 5,110.

247.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

At a meeting of the Huddersfield Corporation Sir John William Ramsden was presented with an illuminated address to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of his ownership of the Huddersfield estate. The address stated that, although the Corporation had existed forty years, Sir John succeeded to the estates and the lordship of the manor of Huddersfield thirty years before the charter of incorporation was granted, and it was during his tenure of these important estates that the town had developed into a large, prosperous, and progressive municipality. Sir John is the ground landlord of practically the whole of Huddersfield.

In connection with the recent find of an ancient British torque at Yeovil, which was acquired by the Somerset County Museum authorities at Taunton, an inquest was held by the coroner of the district. Henry Coles described how he found the torque surrounded by clay, and sold it to the Somerset Archæological Society for £40, and half its additional value, if any. Harold St. George Gray, curator of Taunton Museum, said he still held the torque on behalf of the Society, and resisted any claim of ownership by any other person, not excepting the Crown. The torque was probably of pure gold, and the date would possibly be 500 to 800 years B.C. It weighed 5oz. 7½dwt., and was of purely British manufacture. The jury held that there was no evidence that in ancient times the torque had been hidden or otherwise concealed. The superintendent of police said he had made a claim for the torque and had been refused.

THE ANHUI CONCESSION.

THE news from Peking to the effect that negotiations regarding the Anhui concession had been broken off, and that Sir John Lister Kaye had returned to London, is no less surprising than unsatisfactory. Even if there were no records to prove that the Chinese Government was bound by solemn engagements of its own making, the conciliatory spirit evinced by the London and China syndicate gave hope of a better ending. Unfortunately China has shown but too clearly that conciliation is the worst kind of argument to use with her ; and that nothing but a demand for the utmost particle of the bond, enforced with stern determination, is likely to prove availing on any debated point. Of this fact the Anhui concession is another striking example. As we said last Friday, the future of the Tungkuanshan mine in itself is a matter of purely private interest. But as an instance of the methods which Peking apparently considers itself entitled to pursue, the negotiations of the past three months are of international importance and deserve to be fully set forth. As everybody knows the story of the dispute is a long one ; but it is important to notice at the outset that, by the voluntary action of the Chinese Government itself, the whole controversy has been narrowed down to one clear issue. No external circumstance nor ancient history needs to be taken into account. The old grievance about the date at which work was supposed to have been begun upon the concession was successfully disposed of by the former British Minister to Peking Sir Ernest Satow, in a note addressed to Prince Ching in July, 1905, and by the acquiescence of the Waiwupu in the Syndicate's reading of the original agreement.

For all present and future purposes, therefore, the story of the dispute begins from the time, early in the present year, when the Chinese Government proposed through its Minister in London, Lord Li Ching-fang, to the British Government, that the Syndicate should compromise. If a scheme for the joint working of the mine by British and Chinese were submitted, the Chinese Government undertook not only to ratify the agreement itself but that it should be accepted by the Anhui gentry. Incidentally this proposal would seem to dispose at once of any pretence of popular opposition to the opening of the mine in the actual district. Resistance is defined as springing from a strictly limited clique. In answer to representations by the British Government, the Syndicate after some deliberation agreed to the desired compromise and Sir Lister Kaye was accordingly sent to Peking (arriving in the middle of May) where he immediately entered into negotiations with H. E. Liang-Tung-yen, Junior Assistant-President of the Waiwupu. By June 8 the draft agreement was completed. Its provisions were detailed in the "North China Daily News" of June 23, and it may therefore be sufficient to say here that they would have secured the fullest possible co-operation to the Chinese both in working and capitalization. But at this point the Chinese Government displayed an immovable reluctance to proceed further with any scheme of joint-working, professed its inability to obtain the consent of the Anhui gentry and declared that the only hope of settlement lay in buying back the concession. In view of the clear undertaking, as mentioned above, that was given to the British Government through Lord Li Ching-fang, it is, perhaps, surprising that the negotiations were not now at once broken off. Possibly it seemed to Sir John Lister Kaye that any reasonable settlement was better than none. Up to the last week in June of this year the Syndicate's expenditure amounted to over £47,000 ; while by expert opinion the ore actually in sight on the concession would yield gross profit of some £836,000. The suggested price of redemption was fixed at the comparatively low sum of £296,000 to be payable in Imperial Chinese Gold five and a half per cent. bonds issued to the Syndicate at 93. Without apparently paying any attention to the basis on which this proposal had been calculated, the Chinese Government replied with an offer of £50,000. When this offer had been three times refused, without effect upon the Government's attitude it became plain that to prolong negotiations was, for the present, merely a waste of time.

The facts of the story speak so clearly for themselves that it seems scarcely necessary to point the moral, which indeed must be distasteful, to all real friends of China. The attitude of the Anhui gentry has become too much of the regular order of things to require further emphasis. For at least some years to come it is clear that obstruction of this nature must be counted upon as a recognised factor in Chinese foreign politics. Sooner or later even the provincials can hardly fail to understand that, as was so convincingly shown yesterday in our article on British Capital abroad, the introduction of foreign money is so far from involving any loss of sovereign rights that it is eagerly encouraged by more enlightened peoples. But the real complaint consists in this that no kind of effort seems to be made by the Chinese Government to induce among its subordinates that wiser view that must already be apparent to itself. Much of the justifiable discontent that is felt by those who attempt to negotiate with Peking is due, no doubt, to the inertia and inefficiency of the Waiwupu since the dismissal of Yuan Shih-kai, as recently described by "The Times" Peking correspondent; and it is, perhaps, too much to expect that the Prince Regent, of whom so great things have been foretold, should be able within a few months to shake off the corrupt influence of one who "for a generation has stood for all that is worst in Chinese officialdom." But the practical effect of the present condition of apathy and irresponsibility that prevails at Peking is worth the consideration even of a Prince Ching. To be continually finding fault, to be unable to deny that China has brought her punishment upon herself when she is openly disgraced before the nations, as in the case of the Antung-Mukden railway, is certainly no pleasure for her foreign friends; and if China think otherwise, we can only suppose that it is through wilful blindness to those from whom she might have looked for sympathy and support in the manifold problems with which she is surrounded.—"N. C. Herald."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

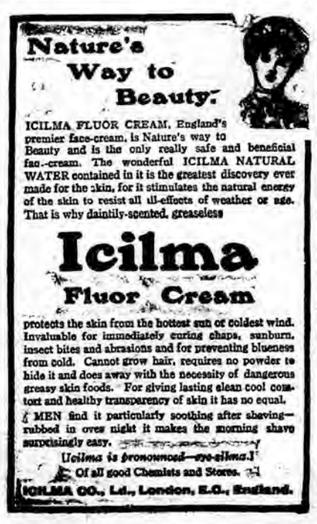
SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Captain Middlemas, Supply and Transport Corps, from leave, is posted to 8th Lucknow Division.

Captain Logan is transferred to the Meerut Division to command the 11th Mule Corps, Bareilly.

The Supply and Transport School of Instruction reopened at Rawalpindi, on the 1st instant, with Colonel A. B. C. Williams as Chief Instructor.

The 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles leave Almora on the 7th instant for Chitral to relieve the 1-2nd Gurkhas who proceed to Dehra Dun.



IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Dolan—"So Casey was running me down an' ye stood up for me?"

Callahan—"Oi did ; Oi siz to him, 'Casey,' siz Oi, 'ye're honest and truthful and ye're no coward—and ye work hard and pay yer dibts—and ye don't get drunk and lick yer woife—but in other respects ye're no better than Dolan.'"

READY AT HAND.

"Dad," said the country youth, who had just left school, "I have long cherished a desire to go on the stage and have at last decided with your permission, to—"

"My boy," interrupted the old man, "all the world's a stage. You hitch the horses to the big red plough and transfer the outfit to the field behind the barn, where you can enact the star role in that beautiful drama entitled 'Down on the Farm.'"

CHATTERTON OUTDONE.

A little boy wanted to give his mother a birthday present and he did not know what to give her, so at last decided to give her a Bible.

After he had bought it he did not know what to put on the front page, so, after looking through some of the books in the library he decided to put the following on :—

"To dear mother, with the author's compliments."

NO GO!

Pat—"Are you good at arithmetic, Mike?"

Mike—"I am."

Pat—"Well, if you had ten shillings and I asked you for the loan of five, how much would you have left?"

Mike (strongly)—"Ten shillings"

Pat—"Ah! ye don't seem to ketch on to my idea."

Mike—"No ; an' you don't seem to ketch on to my five shillings."

A BETTER CHANCE.

A tourist once happened to meet the usual "oldest inhabitant" of a town he was cycling through. In the course of conversation he asked the ancient how old he was.

"I be just a hundred," was the reply.

"Well, I doubt if you'll see another hundred years," said the tourist, trying to make conversation.

"I don't know so much about that, mestar," was the hopeful response. "I be stronger now than I were when I started on the first hundred.

A MISER'S MEANNESS.

A miserly farmer's cousin died and in due course the old fellow attended the reading of the will for he had hopes.

And sure enough, in one of the later codicils a certain eight-acre field was left him.

As the bequest was announced by the lawyer the farmer sat up in his chair rubbed his hands and smiled delight

BY THE WAY.

THE KING AND RADIUM.

M. Clemenceau, during his stay at Carlsbad, visited the district of Joachimsthal, celebrated for its rich mines of uranium. A Paris contemporary learns that the ex-Primier, when he met King Edward, so deeply interested His Majesty with his account of the mines, that he has expressed a desire to inspect them himself.

BAZAINE'S GAOLER.

The death is announced at Ajaccio of M. Marchi, the former Governor of the Fort Sainte Marguerite, at the age of 89 years. Bazaine was under his charge at the time he made his escape, and M. Marchi was put on his trial for having aided and abetted the escape of his prisoner. The Governor defended himself with dignity, alleging that his instructions were not to make the marshal's confinement too irksome. He also asserted that his prisoner had given his word of honour that he would not attempt to escape. The fort is no longer used as a prison, but it is an object of interest to visitors, who are shown by the attendant Bazaine's rooms, and the precise place where he fixed the rope by which he lowered himself.

THE WATERLOO MUSEUM.

The Belgian press calls upon the Chamber and Senate to preserve as a national memorial the museum at the hotel at the Field of Waterloo, which, as was recently reported, is to be dispersed at auction. The museum, which is of a unique character, was collected by Sergeant Cotton, uncle of the present proprietress, Madame Browne. The sergeant was one of the warriors engaged in the great struggle. The exhibits are to be sold in lots, and the first portion will fall under the hammer early next month, that is if the Belgian Government or some patriotic person does not come forward. It may be taken as an axiom that if once dispersed such a collection can never be replaced.

LA TOILETTE DES STATUES.

Just now, we learn from a French journal, the municipal cleaners, armed with steps, sponges, and brushes, are at work at the Champs Elysees, Monceau, the Tuileries, and Luxemburg, "faisant la toilette" of Voltaire, Musset, Chopin, Guy de Maupassant, Gambetta, Shakespeare, etc. The statues, we are told, are often attacked with a malady of the skin which does not enhance their æsthetic value. The trouble increases with age, and we further learn that the most beautiful nymph takes a most disagreeable appearance. It is consoling, however, to learn that there is a very efficacious remedy for these ailments.

WATER FROM TREES.

One of the curiosities of Natural History in the colony of Queensland is the provision by nature of a supply of water in the roots of certain trees. On these roots the aborigines formerly depended for their water supply for several months of the year—now the splendid system of artesian bores, many of which deliver millions of gallons per 24 hours, has provided plentiful supplies both for whites and the remnants of the native races.

HOW IT WAS EXTRACTED.

The position of the eucalyptus roots was ascertained by the blacks by repeatedly jobbing the point of a spear or sharpened stick into the soft earth, at a distance of about 6ft. or 8ft. from the trunk of the tree. The soil was then removed with a wooden shovel for some 20ft. or more, and the root cut off at either end. This was then cut up into lengths of about 18in., the bark knocked off, and the lengths stood on end in some receptacle to contain the water. In many cases the blacks used a bag made of the entire skin of the male wallaby. As soon as all these pieces were placed on end, the operator, beginning with the first placed, put the end in his mouth, and by a vigorous puff expelled the remaining water into the receptacle.

"SPARE THE ROD."

A convert from corporal punishment is to be found in Dr. H.J. Spenser, Headmaster of University College School. He was sceptical on his appointment six years ago as to his success in managing on the traditional lines of the school, i.e., without corporal punishment; but, according to the University Correspondent," he asserts that he will never revert to corporal punishment. He recognises that Solomon might be quoted against him, but he observes that Solomon did not seem to have been specially successful in his own domestic arrangements.

THE HAUGHTY SPANIARD.

The average Spaniard, says the "Throne and Country" is content to grub along as his forefathers did, without taking thought for the morrow. He desires nothing better than to be left alone with his picturesqueness. Don't talk to him of progress, reform, and development. He will not thank you for your suggestions. He prefers to work out his salvation in his own way. What boots it if he is poor? But while he may not have enough to eat, the Spaniard will show the foreigner who enters within his gates that he can be as haughty as the wealthiest Croesus. He shows his pride in his gestures, and particularly in the manner in which he holds up his head as he throws his cloak over his shoulder.

DOMESDAY BOOK.

Next to Parliament itself, Fleet Street has been more absorbed during the last few weeks with the land proposals of the Budget than any other section of the community, says the "Graphic," which points out that William the Conqueror's survey lies within a stone's throw of their sweltering rooms (at the Public Record Office in Chancery-lane). The two volumes of Domesday Book remained at Winchester till 1668; from Winchester they came to the Chapter House at Westminster, and thence to the Public Record Office.

FARMHOUSE PAYING GUESTS.

Some amusing letters on this question—this week from the farmer's point of view—appear in "Farm and Home." One "Farmer's Wife" writes: "A bull terrier was the cause of trouble in another case, which was allowed to sleep with its master and mistress, much to the detriment of the bed-clothes, and the lady owner was finally offended because I would not put my baby-boy on the couch for the 'darling creature' to play with. Guests with animals are nuisance."

THE GREEK FLAG.

The Greek flag, the hoisting of which by the people of Crete has resulted in a Near Eastern crisis, is an unpretentious piece of blasonry, consisting of nine stripes of blue and white alternately, with a white cross on a blue ground in the top left-hand corner. The navy flag has a golden crown in the centre of the cross. Blue and white are the national colours of Bavaria, and were adopted by the Greeks as a delicate compliment to the Prince of Bavaria who accepted the invitation to ascend the throne of Greece when that country had succeeded in wresting her independence from the Ottoman Empire.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN ON THE LITERARY LIFE.

"Literary," wrote Sir Theodore Martin to a correspondent, "has been the recreation of my leisure hours, not the serious business of my life. Except in those rare cases where great original ability and natural inclination point in the same direction, I have always tried to dissuade young writers from adopting the literary calling as their sole means, of livelihood." Sir Walter's dictum about literature being "a good staff, but a bad crutch," is as true to day as it was in his time. "Even in my young days, when I was not without temptations to make it the business of my life, the uncertainty and precariousness of the literary life seemed to me what Jowett used to call 'a glimpse into the obvious.'"

"BON GAULTIER."

Curiously enough, Sir Theodore could not assign with anything like precision the respective shares of himself and his collaborateur, Professor W. E. Aytoun, in the "Bon Gaultier Ballads," upon which perhaps, his title to enduring fame most securely rests. Even with regard to the most famous of these—that which chronicles the historic feud between "Pherson and MacTavish"—he was doubtful, but expressed his belief that that was a "composite" production.

THE TWO SERVICES.

In high naval circles the belief prevails that the publication of the report of the Committee which has been inquiring into the condition of the fleets in home waters will pave the way to Sir John Fisher's early retirement. Coming changes at the Admiralty are said to be casting their shadows in various directions, one of which points to the immediate termination of the First Sea Lord's connection with the Board. It is no secret among those who belong to the "inner circle" at the Admiralty that Sir John Fisher has for some time past contemplated relinquishing his position, but has remained in office in deference to the wish of his colleagues on the Board, who felt that the severance of the First Sea Lord from their number would be misinterpreted if it occurred during the transitional period through which the organisation of the fleet has been passing.

TENURES OF APPOINTMENT.

Now, however, that a definite stage has been reached—albeit a good deal of mist and chaos remain to be dispelled—the opportunity afforded by the findings of the Imperial Defence Sub-Committee will, it is understood, be taken advantage of by Sir John Fisher to apply to be relieved of the cares of office next month when he will have been at the Admiralty exactly five years. There are three instances on record since the commencement of the eighties in the last century of this high office having been held for upwards of five years without a change, viz., Sir A. Cooper-Key nearly six years, Sir Fredk. Richards five years and ten months, and Lord Walter Kerr five years and two months. In the most favourable circumstances it is, as vice-Admiral P. A. Colomb wrote, "among the most thankless that can be filled by any naval officer of rank." The degree of thanklessness depends very largely upon the policy of the Board, of which the First Sea Lord is the chief professional adviser, and this being so the late Admiral Colomb's definition of the position has a peculiar appropriateness to-day.

A SCATTERED FORCE.

The whole of the seagoing divisions of the Home Fleet have again dispersed, and the principal naval ports are depleted of modern units except for the few left in dockyard hands. The scattering of the ships in Admiral Sir W. H. May's command for preparative work in connection with the battle practice and gunlayers' tests has sent the ships as far apart as Cromarty and Banff in the North, and Seaton and Lyme Regis in the South; and during the next two months every practice range controlled by the Admiralty around the British Isles will be in use for the annual firing tests. As soon as ships have completed their heavy gunlayers' tests the battle practice will commence, so that the guns crews have before them a strenuous time, during which every ship will strive to get a good place in the list, and all will combine to give the Home Fleet a high figure of merit.

ANTI-TORPEDO ARMAMENTS

The increase in the length, breadth, and tonnage of our super-"Dreadnoughts" still continues, and the new battleship "Neptune," now being rapidly put together on the slipway at Portsmouth dockyard, will displace over 2,200 tons more than the "Dreadnought," and be 10ft. longer and 2ft. wider than any of her predecessors. She is to be launched on the 30th instant. by the Duchess of Albany. This extra length is for protective purposes only, and not for increased gun fire, which generally accounts for length in a ship. Length, of course, beneficially affects the speed of a ship, and also, in our later ships, would tend to give room for placing more turrets. Ten 12in. guns of the new 50 calibre type, however, are to constitute the primary armament of the "Neptune," the same number as are mounted in her older sisters. The anti-torpedo armament is to consist of 4in. guns also; but there is a growing number of naval officers who think that these huge ships should carry a 6in. battery of modern guns, since the "King Alfred" recently fired 16 rounds and made 15 hits in one minute from this weapon, which has a range vastly superior to the 4in. gun. Up to the present no 4in. gun has equalled the rapidity of fire from the 6in. of the "King Alfred" in our firing competitions, which is a strong argument for their re-introduction, now that torpedoes have been made to run a longer range at a higher speed than Whiteheads possessed when 4in. guns were adopted as the standard anti-torpedo armament in these ships of large displacement. Range as well as rapidity and accuracy is now of the untmost importance in anti-torpedo guns.

MESS EXPENSES.

A correspondence has taken place in the "Daily Mail" on the subject of mess expenses in the Army. which should do something to remove misapprehension. It is well known to officers that these expenses should not be, and in the great majority of cases are not, heavy. Indeed, in well-conducted messes, under the presidency of common-sense officers it is surprising how cheaply officers can live. We are referring now chiefly to Line regiments, and if there are any extravagant messes, or if heavy expenses are thrown upon young officers, this is directly contrary to the views and intentions of the War Office. "Paterfamilias" has said that his son's mess bill £20, but Sir Arthur Lyttelton-Annesley, who replied, said that in his service in what was considered an expensive cavalry regiment his expenses never were so high, and he believes that messing can now be managed even at 3s. 6d. a day, which is phenomenally cheap, considering that three meals are included. If in a subaltern's mess bill such charges are made as for "cash advanced," "bill unpaid last month," wine bill, postage account, tailor's bill, subscriptions to polo, sports, cricket, hunting and the like, the heavy mess bills may be explained. It is quite clear that in most cases, allowing 4s. to 4s. 6d. a day and 10s. to 20s. a month for contingent expenses, including upkeep of mess servants, newspapers, &c., a subaltern's mess expenses should be easily covered by £10 or £12 a month, or even less. It is contrary to the welfare of the Army that mess charges should be run up in the manner that some people describe. There are many contingent expenses that need not be incurred.

ARMY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

We are very glad to know that Mr. William Trevor has brought Mr. Haldane to book on the ridiculous system of entrance to the Army. The plan of securing candidates who have a good education is no doubt excellent, but it is nothing less than absurd for several different bodies to be setting up the barriers of examination in ignorance or contempt of one another. Mr. Haldane, it appears favours the "leaving certificate" system, but he ignores the fact that there are schools of high class which decline the inspection, and decline to submit themselves and their curriculum to the pundits who regulate the conditions for these examinations. Mr. Haldane, however, recognises the necessity of the "Qualifying" examination for boys who, for various reasons, cannot attend the certified schools. But why the Army Qualifying Board and the Civil Service Commission, which latter regulates the Sandhurst entrance examination, should ignore one another, it would puzzle even themselves to say. Why should the boy who is being prepared for the Army pass every subject in the Qualifying examination at the same time, and why should there be the crowning absurdity of making that examination in many ways more difficult than the examination to which it is a preliminary? Mr. Trevor's view is that in attempting to "screw up" the candidates they have been "screwed out," and we agree with him. Mr. Haldane has admitted the unfairness of the Qualifying geometry test, and he can see no appreciable difference between the language tests and those at the Sandhurst examination. This is a subject of such interest that we shall doubtless have an opportunity of recurring to it. The supply of officers for the Army should not be strangled at the very beginning by stupid regulations.

EXPERIMENTS in wireless telephony were carried out at Toulon under the system invented by Naval Lieutenants Jeance and Colin, and communications were successfully exchanged for several hours with Port Vendres, a distance of 155 miles.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

English-Chiming-Clocks

Monuments to the Excellence of British Clock Manufacture

Superlative Quality.
Intrinsic Value.
Faithful Recorders of Time.

8-DAY
Grandfather
Chiming Pendulum
Weight Clock.

Height 7 feet 6 inches.

THE DIAL SHOWS THE PHASES OF THE MOON AND STARS, and the numerals are brought into relief by a Silvered Circle which also distinguishes the Seconds.

The Movement

is constructed throughout on the most approved English methods and of the best material procurable. Chimes the quarters on 8 sweet toned ¾ inch tubes and the hours on a melodious sounding gong.

By moving a small indicator on the dial the clock can be made silent or to chime on 4 tubes only.

The Case

is mahogany well seasoned and polished Artistically relieved with gilt ormolu ornamentations.

Regarding Durability

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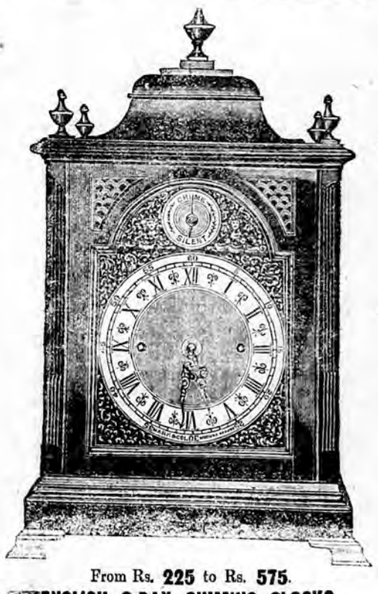

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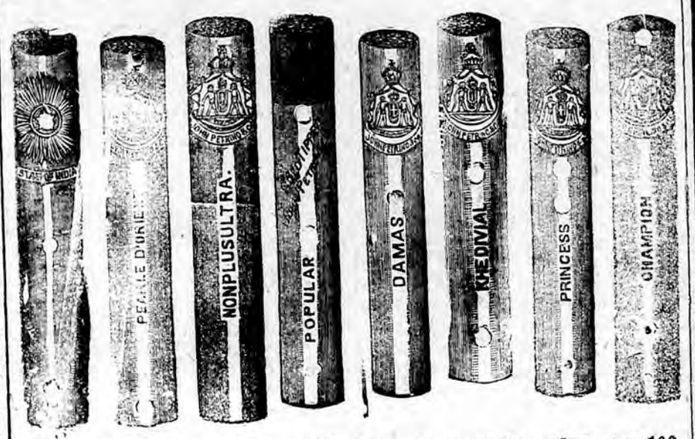

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Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

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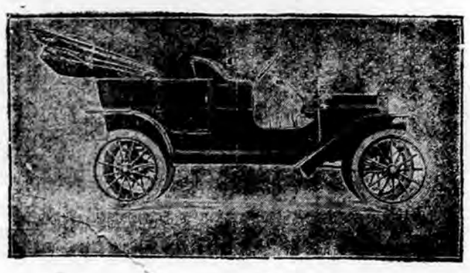

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

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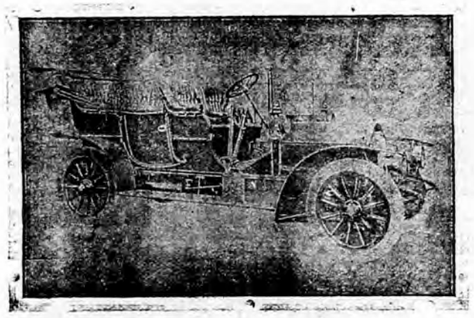

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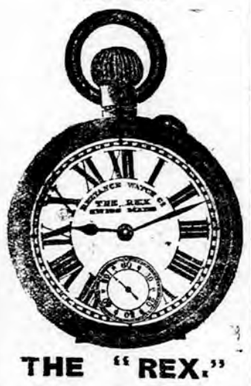

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

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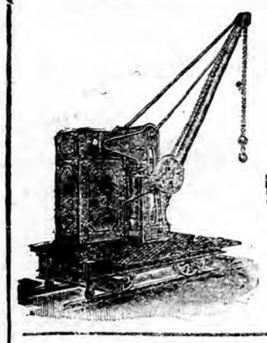

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, over work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

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